The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,829—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT PORTER & CO'S BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT CAN BE HAD AT All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid BRAND Milk LARGEST SALE In the WORLD

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

	Tons.	Captains.	
[illegible]	7,669	T. Leish	4th April.
[illegible]	7,669	A. G. Cahill	11th "
[illegible]	6,521	F. H. Seymour	18th "
[illegible]	7,914	G. W. Cosgrave	25th "
[illegible]	7,911	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
[illegible]	7,912	F. W. Wheet	9th "
[illegible]	7,894	A. G. Cahill	16th "
[illegible]	7,669	K. H. Gordon	23rd "
[illegible]	7,912	A. G. Cahill	30th "

The [illegible] named P. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi disembarking at Marseilles.

Passengers for [illegible] proceed to Aden only, and Passengers for [illegible] to Brindisi, disembarking at Brindisi or Marseilles.

Tender BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 P.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is invited to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY EVERY NIGHTLY, usually at 9 P.M. on WEDNESDAYS, sailing Passengers are for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Persian ports.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rate.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected on usual terms.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
[illegible]	[illegible] Frollich	[illegible]	[illegible] 1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	[illegible] Bolina	4,194	1st May 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 608	Rs. 345	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
[illegible]	T. Ruzicka	4,439	15th April 1903
FRANZ [illegible]	A. Macholdich	4,013	17th May 1903
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,139	12th June 1903

Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 450	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 810, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 300.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

THROUGHBOOKABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS at a slight advance on the one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and also return Passage by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at Marseilles.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to TRIESTE OR VENICE by this steamship at TRIESTE to another steamship of the Company, which takes about 3 hours to Gulf.

BOMBAY TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
[illegible]	[illegible] Calle	4,361	30th April 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Lloyd Austriaco, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, [illegible] 1903.

THE ELEGANT NEW LINES OF STEAMERS.

S. "CITY OF VIENNA," 5,000 Tons, Captain T. Campbell will SAIL about the 22nd April, for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, via KARACHI. Splendid accommodation for 90 1st Class Passengers, SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. Fitted with Cots, Light and every comfort for Passengers. All Cabins on the Upper Deck.

FARES.

From Bombay to MARSEILLES ..... Rs. 320
" " LIVERPOOL ..... " 350
" " LONDON via MARSEILLES (overland) 1st Class Rail Ticket. " 595

For Passage and full particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Bombay, March 26, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
[illegible]	Denay Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
[illegible]	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	[illegible]	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS at a slight advance on the one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and also return Passage by the Austrian Lloyd's and Messageries Maritimes Co. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA AND JAPAN.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN" 4,232 tons, Captain [illegible] to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Colak, Mandvie and Kurrachee in the forenoon or any other (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bas, Mahomerah and Fusheh, in the forenoon or any other (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd April at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Fire meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	C. Sapuppi	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	C. Saporiti	14th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 195
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 560. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers in Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any ports.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Musio	17th April 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolelli	17th May 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 463, and to HONGKONG Rs. 720.

F. OROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 7.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

ALL WITH LEVER ESCAPEMENT AND ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL, WINDING ONCE A WEEK.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES.

From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

ALARUMS,

On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

CLOCKS,

Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 95 to Rs. 140.

REPEATERS,

Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 275.

QUARTER REPEATERS,

Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 190 to Rs. 350.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER.

And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM.

In various sizes, from Rs. 180 to Rs. 350.

MIGNON REPEATERS.

With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Annas 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

			Rs.	as.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)		Per lb.	1	6
Do.	do.	do. in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each		do.	1	0
Do.	do.	do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN	do.	do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars			each		
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut		Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English	do.	do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese	do.	do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do.	do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality	do.	do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS,

WILTSHIRE BACON,

ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Co.).

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

EASTER 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM

ITALY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST CHOCOLATE.

EASTER EGGS.

THE SAME CAN NOW BE HAD IN FANCY BASKETS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
AT 9-30 P.M.
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MATINEES
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 5 P.M.

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH
With the whole of the
DELHI DURBAR
CEREMONIES
and a number of other Pictures new to Bombay.

This is the same Machine which gained such a reputation here in October last and must not be confounded with Cinematographs, Bioscopes and other inferior Picture Machines.

Prices of admission: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES.
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "CALEDONIEN," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her cargo in the C'Shed, Prince's Dock.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Agent,

Bombay, 31st March, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th March, 1903.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch will be HELD in the Cathedral Boys' School, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, April 2nd, at 5-30 P.M.

The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY will Preside.

The attendance of all Friends and Well-wishers of the Society is invited.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been received, will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation to be held on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, 1903, at 3 P.M.

30. From Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey.—For appointing a Committee to revise the Corporation Rules.

31. From Mr. A. G. Vingas.—For obtaining a joint report from the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer as to the sanitary condition of the out-houses and servants' quarters of houses and bungalows in the City.

32. From Mr. N. N. Katrak.—For expressing opinion that in place of stone pipes, cast-iron pipes should be used for all water works sanctioned by the Corporation under their various resolutions.

33. From the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.—For appointing Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, C.I.E. President of the Corporation for 1903-1904.

34. From the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.—For requesting the President to move Government to undertake the necessary legislation to amend sections of the Municipal Act referring to Municipal Elections on the lines suggested in the report of the Committee of the Corporation.

35 and 36. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—35. For enquiring what bacteriological or other scientific work has been done or attempted to be done by the Executive Health Officer and the Divisional Health Officers since their appointment. 36. For obtaining reports from the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, and the Drainage Engineer, Ordinary and Special Branches, on certain matters relating to drainage and sewerage.

37. From Mr. Sharshedji N. Wadya.—For drawing attention to Counsel's opinion on certain points obtained [illegible] and for [illegible] in order to obtain the opinion of other Counsel on the same points.

38. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—For obtaining certain information regarding public stables in the City.

39 & 40. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—39. For obtaining a report as to the number of house gullies, the number of privy seats, the cleansing of the same, &c., &c. 40. For expressing opinion that the salaries of the Medical Officers and District Registrars in charge of Free Municipal Dispensaries should be reduced to Rs 60 per mensem and that duly qualified Hospital Assistants be appointed whole time to the posts.

41. From Mr. K. N. Wadya.—For drawing the Commissioner's attention to the filthy state of many of the public stables in the City and to the breach of stable by-laws by the owners and occupants thereof.

42. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—For enquiring whether the Commissioner is aware of the great discontent caused among the Mahomedans by the proposed application of meters to their places of public worship; and for requesting the Commissioner to postpone the affixing of meters to all such places.

By Order of the President,
M. N. VADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 31st March, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

COMFORTABLE HOME offered in Doctor's Family in a healthy part of North London, for ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS. Lady Nurse and German Maid kept. Excellent references given and required.

Mrs. POWELL,
Manor Lodge, Upper Clapton, London, England.

NOTICE.

THE PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to accept INSURANCES against FIRE on advantageous Rates.

BRADBURY BRADY & COMPANY,
Grab, Apollo Street, Bombay, 28th March, 1903.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R. M. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and from the 15th April next, all matters relating to CLAIMS, REFUNDS, OVERCHARGES, etc., concerning the Metre-Gauge section of this Railway at present dealt with in the District Offices at BANDIKUI, ABU ROAD, MHOW, CAWNPORE and SUKSA, will be TRANSFERRED to the Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ajmer. The public are therefore requested to address all communications on the subject of Claims, Refunds and Overcharges to the Traffic Superintendent, R. M. Railway, Ajmer, on and after April, 15th.

N. E. COPLEY,
Ag. Traffic Superintendent,
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ajmer, 25th March, 1903.

ARE YOU A CONNOISSEUR IN TEA

A DAILY TREAT !!
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS.
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED IN POONA EXHIBITION.

Tea in Perfection from the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup in its Native Purity. — Exquisite Flavour. Delicate Aroma. Youngest Growths. — Choicest of Tea at the lowest possible cost and saving all middlemen's profits.

Important to Mofussil: Free Delivery on their Station.

Prices from Re. 1-12 to As. 11 Per Packet.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOME IN LONDON (near St. Paul's Schools), for Children of Parents residing in India, where a young Lady will undertake tuition in English and French. Music if desired. Not a School. Terms Fifty Guineas to Ninety Guineas per annum. Mr. HAMBRIDGE, Surgeon Dentist, 3, Gunterstone Road, West Kensington, London. Card of terms may be obtained from "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the HALL of the FRAMJI CAWASJI INSTITUTE, on FRIDAY, the 2nd April next, at 5-30 P.M.

(1). To give a PUBLIC WELCOME to Mr. ROMESH CHANDRA DUTT, C.I.E.

(2). To give expression to the Public Sense of heavy loss suffered by the death of Mr. W. S. CAINE.

D. E. WACHA,
TAMIRUDIN TYABJI,
C. H. SETALVAD,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Association.

Bombay, 1st April, 1903.

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th APRIL, 1903, at 3-15 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December, 1902.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th March to 8th April, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th March, 1903.

BEST QUALITY.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
OF
NORTH BRITISH RUBBER TYRE COMPANY, LD.
No. 620.
TYRE for 13-4 Channel Rs. 2-6 per foot.
Do. for 1 1/4 " " 1-14 "
SOLD BY
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p
A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4; in 2 dram phials,	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe.	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0

THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.

Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

	Rs.	a.	p
4 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at	8	0	0
in 2 oz. phials at	14	0	0
in 4 oz. phials at	30	0	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0
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The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SHAIK ALLY JANJEEKER STREET AND OLD JAMLEE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Heerjee Sewjee, Ghellabhai Samuldas and Dunjee Veljee, trading under the name of Veljee Sons & Co., the Agents and the Executors of the heirs and legal representatives of the original mortgagor, Atmaram Kanoba, and also on account and at the risk of Kalkhoosa Burjorjee Choksi (the transferee of the original mortgagee) who has mortgaged all his right, title and interest under the mortgage and assignment or transfer or the said Heerjee Sewjee, Ghellabhai Samuldas and Dunjee Veljee and also on account and at the risk of Runchoodass Tribhovandass, the executor of the said Kalkhoosa Burjorjee Choksi, the following landed property, viz :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and chawls erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaik Ally Janjeeker Street, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay formerly containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts, but now containing by admeasurement 411 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by the said Shaik Ally Janjeeker Street, on or towards the east by the house of Gopal Pragjee (formerly the house of Jawood Jetha), on or towards the south by the house of Gopal Hurjichand (formerly by the house of Kuttoobai, widow), and on or towards the west by the Old Jamblee Street and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 153 and new No. 150 and Survey No. 743 and new Survey No. 2416, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old Street No. 21 and new Street Nos. 23, 25 and 125, 303, and old Ward No. 1162, and new Ward No. 1663 and which said premises are now in the occupation of Maruti Tookaram Patel and Purshotam Govind Nadkarni, executors of the estate of Atmaram Kanoba.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situated on the east side of Old Jamblee Street and the west side of Coolwadi Lane, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1.6 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the said Coolwadi Lane, on or towards the east by the house of Gopal Dadaji, on or towards the south by the house of Gayanoo Krishnaji, and on or towards the west by the said old Jamblee Street, and which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 89 and new No. 757 and old Survey No. 753 and new Survey No. 2416, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street No. 65, Ward No. 1838, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Atmaram Tukaram Patel and Purshotam Govind Nadkarni, executors of the estate of Atmaram Kanoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Attorneys for the transferees of the Mortgagee, at their Office No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF THE SILVER MILL AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Rampersad Muldhand, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of August, 1900, the following property, viz :—

Firstly.—All that piece of leasehold ground situate at Chinchpoogly without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,650 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward F. No. 1071 (2) street No. 31A, and bounded on the east, west, and north by the property of the Lessors and on the south by Kala Chowki Road.

Secondly.—All that piece of leasehold vacant ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 527 and fourteenths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward F. No. 1071, and bounded on the east by land belonging to Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co, Ld., on the west by the property of the said Company, on the north by the property of the said Company, and on the south by the said Kala Chowki Road together with the engine boiler and machinery in and about the said premises, the whole being used as a cotton mill and are known as Silver Mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Unwalla and Pereshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9 Foreman's Quarters, G. I. P. Ry., Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square pianoforte by Richard Lipp in good order, nearly new, Singer sewing machine on stand, combination filter, aviary, cooking stove, English speaking parrot, pictures, table ornaments, large collection of choice rose and other plants, &c., the property of S. JOHNSON, Esq., Foreman, G. I. P. R.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HOOZRIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the estate of Hadji Sher Mahomed Fateh Mahomed Punjabi, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, 1903, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property viz :—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay on the west side of Hoozria Street in the Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1244, new No. 8504, old survey No. 2125, and new survey No. 3892 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 51 and now E Ward No. 256 and street Nos. 120-122, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the said Hoozri street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Surabibi widow of Shaik Mahomed, and in the south by the property of Sheikeena, wife of Khan Saheb, and which said premises are now in the possession of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1903.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS or PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medicines. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 30 & 40, CRANBURY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the junction of De Lisle Road and Curry Road, near B. P. and C. I. Railway Parel Station and G. I. P. Railway Curry Road Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design made to order by Robert, Wimbridge and Benjamin and others, rich glassware and porcelainware, best plated ware, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, elegantly made Cabinets, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, one nearly new Milner's fireproof safe on stand, single and double bevelled glass door almirahs, Singapore chairs, gas lamps, Zanzibar parrot, books, large cooking stove, one handsome strong English-built park phaeton, one vis-a-vis in very good order, one waler pony, aged, 13-3, one C.-B. mare, aged, very fast, one baba pony, sets of harness, &c., the property of N. M. MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.
1 powerful brown Arab, 14-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 15 hands, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness, very quiet.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and carved French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery-ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Ditmar's lamps, &c., &c., the property of W. M. WILLIS WILSON, Esq., Superintending Engineer.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, next to the Gymkhana the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design made by Wimbridge, Roberts and Breslauer, rich glass and porcelainware, drawing room suites, elegantly made Cabinets, mirror doors almyras, brass and iron wire spring bedsteads, rich Persian, Cawnpore, and Bijapore carpets and rugs, tapestry wall purdas, one ebonized cottage piano in very good order by Soundy and Co., large and small size cook cases, marble clock by Lund and Blockley, regulator clocks, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, one hand sewing machine, table hanging and standard hall lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, valuable books, two large size iron cooking stoves, black buck and stag heads, one handsome strong C. Spring landau in very good order, a pair of handsome fast trotting bay arab horses, one powerful bay arab horse, sets of brass mounted double harness, poultry, pigeons, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Lieut.-Col. H. F. Dimmock, I.M.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Coare instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Grand square piano (nearly new), first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, horses and carriages, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c. the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. CROVE, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.

Under instructions from B.B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, at 3 p.m., at Company's Goods Station, Colaba, next to Tramway Company's Stables :—

25 bales burnt cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, F. P. BALES COTTON, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot,

Originally or unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed, cotton packing, grain sweeping, waste papers, jowari, ghee, Hera tagging, wheat in bags, dry chillies and other miscellaneous articles,

A quantity of F.-P. bales burnt cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LEASEHOLD LANDS, together with the buildings standing thereon, belonging to the Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., situated at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge.

Under instructions from the Trustees for debenture-holders of the Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises a Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p. m.

All the leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the Trustees of the debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1903.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cleanses Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the state, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life."

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering from bad few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The word "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," shown on the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 30.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	89 9/16	=	+ 5/16
3 per cent. Rentes	93	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	=	do
Rupee Paper	£85 7/8	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 11/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	22 1/2	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	49 1/8	=	+ 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17	=	+ 1/2
Berlin "	20·50 1/2	=	
New York Demand	4·87	=	+ 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months Sight Bank bills	3 3/4	pr ct =	do
6 "	3 1/2	pr ct =	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4	pr ct =	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4	pr ct =	do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 7/8	pr ct =	do
7 day market loans	3 5/8	pr ct =	do

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 10,0.0 at 1-. 4d.

RUBBER—Para Rubber 3s 9 1-4d.

Rapeseed,—Yellow Gujerat 351-4, Apl.-May Sellers. Tone firmer.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 3-4, Apl.-May Sellers. Tone firmer.

Linseed Bold 43, April-May Sellers. Tone firm.

Coffee in New York 5 3-8.

Arrivals.—Steamer Marie Suzanne.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·36 — 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 20,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·14 —8	5·15 —8	5·17 —8	5·17 —9

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·17 —5	5·09 —8	4·74 —6	4·54 —7	4·48 —8

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	28,000	bales.
Do. last year	12,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	15,000	"
Continent	37,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9·90 — 15	
Futures, month of March	Unquoted.	
Do. do. July	9·54 — 13	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-4 — 1-16
Futures month of June	9·08 — 10
Do. September	8·69 — 9
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 30th March, 1903 :—

Cotton	19,667 bales.
Wheat	8,126 cwts.
Linseed	35,635 "
Rape, Bai and Mustardseeds	12,147 "
Gingellyseed	10,921 "
Poppyseed	127 "
Groundnuts	221 "
Castorseed	13,849 "
Rice	3,480 "
Myrabollams	8,186 "
Cottonseed	8,846 "

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Valetta :—

Gold Bullion	Rs. 6,69,811	from Melbourne.
Gold Coin	" 3,75,000	from Freemantle.
Gold Coin	" 7,50,000	from Adelaide.
Silver Bullion	" 11,39,460	from Hongkong.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			=	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand			=	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			=	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6 do	do	=	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3 do	do	=	170
Marks	3 do	do	=	138 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	=	118 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	=	160 1-2
Japan	30 do	do	=	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quietq

Cash	Rs.	98	11
1st Settlement	Rs.	98	11
2nd do.	Rs.	98	12

Money Market —Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 12th March	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 26th March	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th Feb.	8	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone firm.					
Ready		7	8		
Forward April-May		7	8		
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.					
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	8			
Do Forward April-May	5	8			
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14			
Do Forward April-May	5	14			
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	15			
Do, Gujarat Forward, April-May	6	1			
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.					
Ready		7	8		
Forward April-May		7	5		
Castorseed—Tone steady.					
Ready	22	4			
Forward April-May.	22	8			

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	30,000

March-April.	April-May	May-June.	June-July
5·13 —1	5·14 —1	5·16 —1	5·16 —1

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct -Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·16 —1	5·08 —1	4·73 —1	4·54 —1	4·48 —1

COTTON—There has been rather more enquiry to day from exporters and mills and the sales are estimated at about 3000 Baies at Colaba Prices are easier about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower for spot.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	173	164	157	25 April.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	185	177	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	184	176	...	do.
Belatt M. G	189	181	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do.
Damargaum Poolgaum M.G.	195	187	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee M. G.	193	188	...	do.
Akola M. G.				
Khamgaum do	193	184	...	do.
Karanja do				
Broach do	223	223	..	do.
Bhownugger do	205	195	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	203	193	178	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	218	do.
Westerns	...	...	205	do.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	90 9-16
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	22 11-16

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST APRIL.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHRYSTIE—March 17, at Kohat, the wife of Captain G Chrystie, V Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NEILSON—March 24, at Indore, Lieutenant-Colonel W H Neilson, I M S, Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar, aged 48 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 55m, Sun sets, 6h, 13m, High water, 1-11m., 1-56a, Low water, 7-10m., 7-34a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 30 p.m.

Wilson Philological Lectures, University Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, the American Biograph, 9-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Delhi Durbar and English Coronation Scenes, 6-20 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

THE Examination for London Chamber of Commerce Senior and Junior Certificates will take place at the Elphinstone High School on May 11, 12, and 13, instead of April 27, 28, and 29 as previously notified. For further particulars see page 434, Part II., "Government Gazette" of 26th March 1903.

MR. GOOLAM HOOSEIN RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ, son of Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz, a well known member of the Bombay Corporation and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Nanoee Khairaz and Co., merchants, who passed his final examination of Barrister-at-Law from Lincoln's Inn in the month of October last, was presented to his Majesty King Edward VII by the Political A.-D-C. to the Secretary of State at the King's levee held in Buckingham Palace on the 9th March last.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY.—This well known firm of Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have owing to the increase of their business occupied the premises adjoining those they already occupy in the Esseon Institute Buildings. Besides the usual facilities for repair to watches, clocks, and jewellery, they will also undertake repairs of all kinds of scientific and mathematical instruments. On page 4 their advertisement appears in regard to the change of premises above referrent to.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 8 a. m. to-day Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s s Kinshio Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a m to-morrow. Parcel mail for Japan will be closed at 5 p. m. to-day.

PLAGUE PATIENT IN A PUBLIC CONVEYANCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dr. S. C. Billimoria, of the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, charged Maruti Dhondi and Khima Tulsaji, Hindus, with taking a plague patient in a public conveyance without taking proper precautions. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, Solicitors, appeared to prosecute. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said that they were taking the patient to the plague goddess. The Magistrate fined them Rs. 30 each.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Prevost the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Freidlis, Bandmaster, commencing at 7 p. m. to-day at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.:—

March	Avec Aplomb ... Vollstedt
Patrol	Turkish ... Michaelis
Valse	Rive da Bal ... Eilenberg
Selection	Dandy Dan ... Slaughter
Euphonium Solo	Lucia de Lammermoor ... Donizetti
Selection	Gondoliers ... Sullivan
Lancers	Her Majesty ... Solomon

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE VERY REV. J. N. COUTINHO.—Anent the appointment of the Very Rev. J. N. Coutinho Judge of Patrimonies and member of the "Episcopal Curia" of his Grace the Archbishop-bishop of Damaun and Cranganor the "O'Bombaense" says:—"The administration of the very Rev. J. N. Coutinho was of a kind that evoked the warmest praise from His Grace the Archbishop as evidenced in the decree which he promulgated some time after his pastoral visit to the Church of Cavel, and to the fact that in several of the churches which his Grace visited he had occasion to refer to the administration of the Very Rev. Father Coutinho as a model worthy of being imitated." The appointment of the Very Rev. Father to the important Church of Dabool is a very judicious act worthy of being chronicled in the history of the Diocese."

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Williamson charged Syid Oomer Syid Mahomed, a hack victoria, driver with rash driving. The evidence showed that on the night of the 24th instant the accused was seen driving his vehicle in a furious manner, when he was warned by a policeman. He took no heed of the warning and continued to urge his horse on, and the sepoy gave chase. The accused whipped the animal and in course of the rapid career run over a Hindu girl, who was sleeping by the side of the road. The sepoy overtook the vehicle and stopped it at the corner of 12th Kamatipoora Lane. The accused pleaded that his horse took fright and was unmanageable. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 50, out of which Rs. 15 were awarded to the girl as compensation.

A PICK-POCKET.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Gungaram Rama, an old offender, with the theft of Rs. 14 belonging to one Gordhan Jivraj, a rent-collector. Mr. Crsigie, pleader, defended the accused. Last evening the complainant was passing along Vithalwadi Road. On feeling a jerk he examined his pocket and missed a packet containing a currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 4 in cash. Turning round he saw the accused running away. He ran after the accused and secured him. The money, however, was not found on him. After hearing the evidence the Magistrate observed that taking advantage of the very heavy traffic at Vithalwadi the accused might have passed the packet on to some accomplice. He sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive 25 stripes. The accused was also ordered to inform the police of his place of residence for two years after his release from jail.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks	Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	13	8	14
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, Dongri	24	27	52
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	40	31	55
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	24	26	130
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	107	92	119
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	26	24	58
G Mahim and Worlee	56	43	48
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	29	35
Total	290	280	382
Total plague deaths to date	251,816	112,947	
Same date last year	102	122	276

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 2,521 as against 1984 during the previous week. Of the total number 1755 died of plague and 100 of smallpox, the figures for the preceeding week being 70 and 85, respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,902 which included 802 deaths from plague.

PLAGUE AT BANDRA.

The following plague attacks and deaths were reported during the 24 hours within the limits of the Bandra Municipality :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
March	1	1
March	4	3

THE DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. Karandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Sitaram Luxmon, a Municipal contractor, was charged with defamation by Teju Kaya, also a Municipal contractor. Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bharucha, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Moos, solicitor, defended the accused.

Waman Luxman, a clerk in the Executive Engineer's office, said that on the 2nd February between 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., two tender forms were issued to Teju Kaya, one for one year and one for three years. Two other similar forms were issued to the complainant's firm on the 31st of January.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning the witness said he could not definitely say to which man he gave the forms for Teju Kaya. He would not swear that Teju Kaya personally applied for any of these forms. In all nine tender forms were issued for the road metal contract. Of those six were for one year and three for three years. The total of the number of forms issued was usually made up before 2 p. m.

Here Mr. Binning pointed out a scratch in the witness book and said that the total first made out was "eight," but the figure was scratched out and a new entry of the issue of a form to Sitaram Luxman was made thus making up the total "nine"

Further cross-examined the witness corrected the last part of his answer and said he put down the total 8 about 1 p. m. and the total 9 before the time fixed by advertisement. He could say from his book that the time fixed for receiving tenders for the road metal and bullock and carts contracts was to 2 p. m. Altogether 10 forms for annual repairs were issued. They were all for one year.

Re-examined by Mr. Moos, witness said up to 31st January eight tender forms for road metal contract were issued and after that no forms were issued. So he thought no more forms would be issued and he totalled up the number. He was under the impression that no forms would be issued after 31st January and that was how the last entry regarding the issue of a form to Sitaram came to be made. The last form was issued on the 2nd February and she had made the first total on the 31st January.

The Magistrate: When you know that tender forms were to be issued up to 2nd February, how did you get under the impression that no tender forms would be issued after 31st January?

Witness: I was not under any kind of impression. I think I made up the total "eight" in order to tally the tender forms with receipts produced before me.

The Magistrate: Then what you have said about your impression is incorrect?

Witness: Yes.

The Magistrate: No: forms are issued after the time fixed in advertisement?

Witness: No; not even if lakhs of rupees are offered.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned

DOUBTS AND DUELS.

SCENE IN THE POLICE COURT.

THE Court of Mr. T. A. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, was, on Saturday

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,
You will require
WARM CLOTHING
and
A CLAN TARTAN TRAVELLING RUG
Send to the
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And Army Cloth Manufacturing Company, Limited,
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For particulars of their
RENOWNED
"LALIMLI"
FABRICS.
Do not be tempted to substitute the imported shoddy rubbish, commonly found in the bazaars and in many shops, and only made to SELL.
Everything bearing the well-known
"LALIMLI"
TRADE MARK,
Is made to WEAR
And consists of nothing but
PURE WOOL.
Endless varieties always available of :—
BLANKETS and RUGS,
BROADCLOTHS and TWEEDS,
SERGES and WORSTED COATINGS,
FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
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SOCKS and BALACLAVAS,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
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ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON,
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
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LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—
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CIGARETTES.
PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE CASE AND PLAYING CARDS,
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MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
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Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets, and 193, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.
Back and Front Pieces of above Cigarette Packets to be returned to the
AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
95, CLIVE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICINS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
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MESSRS. LUND & BLOCKLEY beg to announce that owing to the increase of their business they have taken the Premises adjoining those they already occupy in the Sassoon Institute Buildings. Besides extra facilities for
REPAIRS TO WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELLERY,
they will also undertake Repairs of all kinds to
SCIENTIFIC and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
ELECTROPLATING and GILDING will also be a great speciality.
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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
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SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
NOW AVAILABLE AT BOMBAY.

	Rs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape) in splendid condition and just cut in thorough order. ...	600
COTTAGE PIANO by MARCKS & Co. Limited in very good tone and condition. ...	250
SQUARE PIANO by LIPP & SONS. A Piano intrinsically new. An Instrument that has been in good hands while on hire. ...	600
ERARD GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape.) Almost new and has been little used during the last 2 years.	1,400
BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, with the new tuning apparatus in splendid tone and condition, would make a capital District Piano.	650
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ARE MUCH APPRECIATED.
WHY?
Because the demand is daily increasing which is a positive proof.
Trial by lovers of the weed very respectfully solicited.
WILL BE HAD AT—
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CURZON & Co.
K. M. NARANJEE & Co.
E. N. ANTIA, Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market.

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Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.
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LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
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THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1903.

THE RECRUIT AND HIS CHARACTER.

"WHEN you've shouted 'Rule Britannia' and have sung 'God save the Queen,' and finished killing Kruger" it is instructive to sit down and contemplate the martial spirit which still prevails throughout Great Britain. Though the dogs of war have again been put on the leash the Army is attractive. Recent removal of trivial but vexatious regulations may to some extent account for the fact that the grand total for last year's recruiting was higher than it had ever been before under the short service system. Whether the action of the Inspector-General of Militia in requiring a certificate of good character will affect enlistment in the future we are in some doubt. But last year's recruiting, as regards numbers, was most satisfactory. At the close of the War, cavalry was much over establishment strength and recruiting for that branch of the service had of necessity to be suspended. That fact however did not militate against general enlistment. In face of recent animadversions against the system of service and the advocacy of conscription as the only possible way the returns of the Inspector-General of Recruiting are instructive. That official is inclined to attribute the readiness with which men have "taken the shilling," to some extent, at all events, to the efforts which have been made to make the life of the soldier one of greater freedom and less petty restraint. Be that as it may, prior to the War the average yearly take of recruits for the Regular Army was 33,815. During the War and to the first five months of 1902 inclusive, the total number of recruits was 126,149, an annual average of 47,305. The net yearly increase in Regular recruits during the War as compared with the average of the previous seven years was about 13,500—that is to say, the normal average was exceeded during the thirty-two months of the War by 36,000. The offer of a bounty to time-expired men in South Africa was a failure, only thirteen men having accepted it, and more recruits were required than was expected to be the case. More still would have been necessary, but that the Bounty offered to time-expired men in India was a complete success—no fewer than 17,131 having accepted the offer. A difference of opinion prevails as to the effect of the new pay conditions; but it is felt that the changes made will indeed be satisfactory, if for the future more men of a better class and education are induced to enlist.

With regard to the physical standard, concerning which some discussion arose in Parliament the other day, it appears a new system drawn up by a Committee of eminent medical men, has been in tentative operation since April, and the consensus of opinion from officers commanding recruiting areas being in its favour, it has now been permanently adopted. Under this new system, since the chest measurement is so clearly defined, there are no special enlistments allowed below the standards laid down. The few recruits who are now taken as special enlistments are only those who may be slightly under height for age, or for the corps which they wish to join or those who are slightly under the scale of weight laid down in the schedule. It is questionable, indeed, if the scale of weight, assuming that men are in employment and obtaining a reasonable amount of food; the difficulty arises when men have been out of work for some time and may possibly have felt the pinch of hunger. The point for determination is whether the lack of weight from which they may be suffering on presenting themselves for enlistment will easily be made good after a week or two of sound food and exercise or whether it arises from defective physique. It appeared from the question asked by Lord Hobhouse the other day that the class of recruits sent out there is not so good as is desired. But as Lord Stanley pointed out recruits are dispatched to South Africas early as possible in their career, those colonies constituting the most suitable ground for their training. Recruiting for the Foot Guards was not up to average, not only in the numbers as compared with those of the preceding years, but as compared with the numbers taken for the last five years. It is difficult, writes the Inspector-General, to find the true reason for this falling off, but inasmuch as in one month since enlistments for three years were generally adopted the army come up to the trials for the corresponding months of the two preceding years, it is probable that the universal adoption of three years' enlistments for Infantry of the line has had an injurious effect on recruiting for the Foot Guards, though the Irish Government has continued to give every facility to enable recruiting for the Irish guards to be satisfactorily carried on in Ireland.

The determination to have every recruit produce a satisfactory reference as to his character and antecedents is to be traced to the complaints which have reached the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that a certain number of undesirable recruits had been enlisted into the Army. An inquiry into the cases established the fact that the officers responsible for keeping the ranks free from worthless characters were to blame for not making use of the powers given them by the King's Regulations in discharging such men. It has been pointed out to Officers Commanding and General Officers that only by constantly exercising their powers of discharging from the Army those men who do not turn out satisfactorily can the ranks be kept clear from men who bring discredit on the service and that respectable young men who desire to make the Army their profession are deterred from so doing when it is known that men of worthless character are allowed to remain therein. Lord Stanley proposes that the Recruiting Officer shall ascertain that the condition is morally suitable before he is finally approved, and the idea is a good one so far as it is likely to be found workable. It will not be possible to insist on each and every recruit bearing in his hand a Sunday School certificate of good conduct when he betakes himself to the Recruiting Sergeant. But it will not be found difficult to refer to the police of the district when he was last employed and of the station in which he enlists as to whether his name appears on the local black list. Beyond this it will not be safe to go. Recruiting officers will lose many a good soldier if they give him time to think while they seek after a recruit's antecedents. But so long as Commanding Officers fully understand they have power to discharge a "waster" and exercise that power without compunction the practice suggested by Lord Stanley need not be very closely adhered to.

A BIG GOLD DEPOSIT.

THE discovery of a big deposit of gold at Arltunga in the northern territory of South Australia has led to wildly extravagant rumours regarding the richness of the deposit, certain people who cannot hear of a gold find in a new country or see the colour of the precious metal without becoming unduly excited having begun to talk of "hills of gold." At present, however, there is nothing to warrant the statements which have been made about hills of gold, but at the same time nothing has been advanced which might warrant anyone questioning the genuineness of the reports that an important discovery has been made. No extensive development has taken place, but the surface indications are excellent, and rich specimens have been assayed. The Government have sent their geologist to report on the field which is situated about a thousand miles north of Adelaide on the route of a proposed railway. The stretch of country surrounding this new El Dorado is practically unknown even to the most daring and adventurous pioneer bands. So vast is the territory, so inhospitable its natives, that up to the present time little has been done in the way of regular pioneer work. During the last three decades enterprising politicians in South Australia, as a writer in a home contemporary reminds us, have at spasmodic intervals raised the question of building a railway line that should connect Port Augusta with Port Darwin, and so tap the trade of India and bring commerce into being, and also open up the mining territory. But the expenditure necessary for such an undertaking has always caused the scheme to fall through. Some years ago the South Australian Government was bold enough to run a telegraph line right across the continent, using Chinese labour to do the work. Many stories were told by the few white men who went through with the overland telegraph line concerning the existence of signs indicating the presence of precious metals. Between Oodnadatta and the Arltunga field there is a great stretch of country which has not been in any way prospected. A few parties, according to Mr. A. G. Hales, the war correspondent, who contributes some interesting facts about the country, have passed over the ground, some have gone thirteen or fourteen days' journey and returned back, and one or two have been known to venture even further north than that. But there is little use in poor whites making such a journey. They can do very little good for themselves or for anyone else, because from the very nature of the country through which they pass they find it impossible to go out of the line of march which lies between the water holes or springs. The only people who can hope to do any good there are seasoned men, soundly backed with money and proper equipment. No new man unaccustomed to the Australian bush, and its ways should venture to go there until the conditions have been most materially modified. Mr. Hales in the article referred to deprecates anything in the nature of a rush because nothing new of any great value is likely to be found in the immediate vicinity of Arltunga. The big finds will be made, in all human probability, either further north or to the east or west of the line of route that has been followed. Should the field prove to be a big thing there will be plenty of time for the young, adventurous Englishman to try fortune in Central Australia six months hence.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ONE of the most useful of the Government Trial Farms now existing in India is that at Nagpur. The annual report of the Department of Agriculture in the Central Provinces, which has just been issued, is mostly confined to a description of the work done at this farm, and there is much in it which is very interesting. Unfortunately the report is a year late. It describes work and experiments which were performed during the year ended in March of last year. The information it contains, therefore, is all more or less belated. Some of the most valuable work carried out at the farm has been in the direction of investigation into the causes of rusts and other plant diseases. Every year great losses occur to the juar crop owing to the disease known as smut, and after much investigation it has been discovered that this can be completely eradicated by the pickling of seed, before it is sown, in a solution of sulphate of copper. Thousands of leaflets printed in the vernacular have been sent out by the department with a view to popularising this simple method among the native cultivators, but as yet this system has accomplished little. Another plan was subsequently tried. The Revenue Inspectors of the two most important juar producing districts were taught the method, and each supplied with a quantity of the reagent. These officers now collect the villagers together, explain and demonstrate the efficacy of the method, and then induce as many of the ryots as they can to purchase supplies of sulphate of copper in the bazaar. As yet it is not known how far this plan has been successful, but it is to be hoped that the cultivators will see how greatly to their advantage it is to adopt the system. The same remedy is just as effectual in the case of wheat, but the disease does not occur so frequently with the wheat crop as with juar, and it has not, therefore, been thought worth while to suggest it to the growers of this crop. To get rid of rust in wheat, experiments have been made with a view to securing seed which while possessing good milling properties will also be able to resist the disease. At present the results of these experiments are not known. A good many important and successful experiments were also made with new crops, and some valuable work of investigation into the comparative advantages of different kinds of manure was also carried out. A very important departure, and one which proves how sincerely alive the authorities are to the needs of the native cultivator, was the formation of an Agricultural and Industrial Association, the objects of which are the improvement and development of the resources of the district. Precautions have been taken to select the officers of this association in such a way as to give the cultivators themselves a real interest in it, and already an excellent start has been made. This is a feature upon which Mr. Sly, the Director of Agriculture, is to be heartily congratulated. The whole report gives one the idea that in the Central Provinces the Department of Agriculture is not doing its work in a perfunctory manner but in a way well calculated to add to the prosperity of the people.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Lieut. Armes, Orderly Officer, returned to Bombay from Inspection duty at Bhuj by the British India S. N. Co's steamer Dumra yesterday. A salute of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th February amounted to Rs. 3,268, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,438. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th February were Rs. 19,169 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,890.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valby Railway for the week ending 14th February amounted to Rs. 29,928, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,400. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th February were Rs. 1,87,312, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 11,815.

IT is hinted in Calcutta, says the "Indim Planters' Gazette," that owing to his poor health there is very little chance of Sir A. Fraser's returning in October to take up the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in which case the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Bourdillon will not go to Mysore, but remain in charge of the interests of the Province he knows and loves so well.

A CHARACTERISTIC story is told by Mr. Forest in his "Cities of India." Walking through a remote Deccan village he saw a huge stone pillar richly carved lying by the wayside. In answer to his enquiries the Patel, or village head, a man of 50, told him it was intended for the posh of a temple which could be seen on a steep cliff two miles away. "The villagers drag it," said the Patel, "on great festivals. And, oh! Sahb, in my lifetime they have dragged it a hundred yards." A Brahmin priest who stood close by noted Mr. Forest's look of surprise, and said: "You English are in such a hurry. There is the age of brass and the age of iron. They come and they go. Others have come and gone their way, and so will you go. But the pillar will reach the temple."

IT has leaked out that the long-distance ride to Peking was not quite such a picnic for the horses as it was first represented. The accounts telephoned and wired down from Peking on the arrival of the competitors represented both men and horses "fresh as paint" after their 7 1-2 hours' ride. It now appears that several of the animals could hardly walk to the goal, arrived in a shockingly strained condition and four have since died. The riders are all right and have not even been made conspicuous by the S. P. C. A. Pretty outspoken condemnation of the whole affair indicates public opinion on the matter however. It is some consolation to know that the only Englishman who went in for the competition, and came in second, did not ride his horse to death or even maim him for life, but German horsemanship has not been displayed in a flattering light in Tientsin.

ANOTHER London landmark is threatened with destruction. St. Philip's Chapel may soon disappear from the lower end of Regent street, just as the ecclesiastical edifice which once stood towards the northern end of the thoroughfare that commemorates the Prince who afterwards became the fourth of the Georges has become a thing of the past. St. Philips was erected on Crown land, granted under Treasury warrant to the trustees on condition that they should cause a chapel to be erected and maintained thereon; but the erection of more modern churches and chapels has brought about a condition of things which leaves St. Philips Chapel without its original "raison d'etre." A bill is therefore now before the House of Lords the object of which is to sell the building and the site and distribute the proceeds among the other churches and chapels in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, and for the better endowment of the work of the Church of England in the diocese of London.

A REUTER'S telegram from Montreal states that the first detachment of 600 English immigrants left Montreal by special train for Winnipeg on the 10th of March. One of the newcomers, in an interview, stated that Canada was on everyone's lips in the Old Country. A very short time ago everyone was speaking about the United States, but the fame of the enormous wheat crops of the Canadian North-West had been noised all over the Old Country, and the influx into Canada this year would be counted by the thousands. Mr. Harmey, the immigration agent for the North-West Territories, says that he expects from 100,000 to 250,000 people to pour into Manitoba and the North-West this year. The great increase of the rate of English emigration to Canada was indicated in the Provincial Legislature of Ontario when it was stated that the returns for the current year showed double the number of immigrants into the Province from the mother-country recorded in any previous year. Reference was also made to the provision of land grants for the benefit of those who had returned from the South African campaign.

LORD LOVAT who rose to make a maiden speech in the House of Lords, and sat down without making it, is more at home in the Army than in the Legislature. It was his public spirit, as everybody knows, which raised the Lovat Scouts, and his example on the field which inspired the Scouts to such fine service in South Africa. He is still a young man, though fifteen years have passed since he became Lord Lovat. He is the sixteenth Baron, the title going back four centuries and a half. Lord Lovat succeeded to it while still in his teens and at school, and on leaving Oxford entered the Life Guards. He was mentioned in despatches from South Africa, and wears the D. S. O. to show that he is not a mere toy soldier. At home, around Beaufort Castle, he controls an estate as big as Middlesex, but he is not yet married, and his brother is his heir. Lord Lovat, had he been able to make his intended speech, would doubtless have made a useful and entertaining contribution to the debate on Army organisation. He has known squadron account books dropped overboard as too muddled to use, and has told us of two squadron leaders whose accounts, muddled through somehow, gave them a mysterious profit of a thousand pounds apiece!

ENGLAND TO YOKOHAMA IN TWENTY-ONE DAYS.

A passenger who makes the Transcontinental journey by the Canadian Pacific Railway to-day has to purchase a ticket a yard or two in length. It requires a considerable amount of practice to fold this up so that it will fit into an ordinary pocket-book; the conductor tears strips off it at irregular intervals; the negro porter confiscates it at night and returns it to you, somewhat abbreviated, in the morning; just when it has been reduced to a convenient size and you have begun to get fond of it you part with it for ever.

One of these days, says a writer in the "Westminster Gazette," it will be possible at one of the big London stations to buy an ordinary cardboard slip labelled "Vancouver," or "Yokohama," or "Shanghai," or "Sydney." You will get into an express train that combines all the best features of English and American railway carriages, and run, by special arrangement with an English railway company, to Liverpool or some other seaport, and there embark on a Canadian Pacific steamship. The distance from Liverpool to New York is 3,025 miles; that from Liverpool to Halifax is 2,445 miles. Even if the new steamers only ran at the same pace as the fast Cunarders to-day, a passenger by this route would reach Chicago or Minneapolis, and be half way across the American Continent in the time that it now takes him to reach the Atlantic seaboard. The distance from Liverpool to Hong-kong via Quebec and Vancouver, is 11,548 miles as against 12,753 miles via New York and San Francisco—that is to say, a difference of 1,205 miles in favour of the all British route.

The writer happened to be standing on the verandah of the Vancouver Hotel one sunny morning last September. Down at the wharf was a big steamship, one of the White Empress Line, with the black smoke pouring out of her yellow funnels against the dark background of pines on the Capilano Range.

Shortly after the Empress Line was first established the Canadian Pacific Railway Company gave a practical demonstration to show what they could do, if necessary, to ensure a fast mail service to and from the Orient. The "Empress of Japan" left Hong Kong at noon on August 11, 1891, calling successively at Shanghai, Nagasaki and Kobe. On August 19 the "White Empress" left Yokohama at 8-45 a.m., carrying forty-six saloon, eighteen second-class, and 240 Asiatic steerage passengers, besides 3,000 tons of general cargo and thirty-three sacks of mail. She arrived at Royal Roads at 4-24 a.m. on the morning of the 29th, and at Vancouver at noon on the same day (Saturday). Just one hour and eight minutes later a special train, carrying the eighteen mail-bags (twelve for London and six for New York) and one solitary passenger, started out of the station, speeding past the blue inlets under the shadow of the snow-topped mountains, in order, if possible, to cross the continent in ninety hours. The "City of New York" was to sail at 5 a. m. on September 2; if they could catch her, the mail would be in London by the 9th, and the journey from Yokohama to London via the Canadian Pacific would have been performed in twenty-one days. If they missed the Inman boat they would have to content themselves with the Hamburg-American Columbia, sailing at 6 a. m. the following day.

It was barely six years since the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had completed the long line of steel between the Atlantic and the Pacific, piercing its way through a barrier of 500 miles of mountains. Everybody loves a race against time, and a race across a continent at breakneck speed is the kind of thing that appeals to the Western imagination. At the boundary another special was in waiting to rush the mail across United States territory to the seaboard; and the American railwaymen were just as anxious to see the thing through as were their Canadian cousins.

From Swift Current, on the hither side of the Rockies, there came a telegram on Monday morning saying, "The special passed here at 1.20 a.m." and we knew that she was safe across the mountains and nearly a thousand miles on her way from Vancouver; an hour later she was at Wolseley; at 5 a.m., she was at Brandon; at daybreak she rushed into the depot at Winnipeg and out again at forty miles an hour. At nine o'clock that night she was at Port Arthur, on the west side of Thunder Bay, an arm of Lake Superior.

Meanwhile Assistant-superintendent Bradley, of the New York Central, had been despatched to Brockville, on the Canadian bank of the St. Lawrence, to await her arrival. Superintendent Voorhees had a special train, composed of one baggage car and an engine, ready at Morristown, just across the river, to carry the Mails to New York; and Superintendent Jackson, of the Railway Mail Service, had arranged for two trucks to be at the Grand Central Depot to transfer the bags to the steamer at her dock in the N. R.

Could she do it? At noon on Tuesday Mr. Bradley telegraphed from Brockville to his chief that the C.P.R. train was 400 miles away and two hours late; cause of delay, hot boxes. At 2.0 p.m., another telegram was received saying that the train was but 300 miles away. At 6 10 the special passed Coalk River, 153 miles from Brockville at fifty-five miles per hour. At eight o'clock she made her last stop before reaching Brockville, having made the last seventy-four miles in ninety-three minutes, including twelve minutes for a stop the last thirteen miles had been covered in eleven minutes. Every second of time was valuable, and she had sixty-one more miles to cover before her share in the journey was accomplished; but at twenty minutes past nine she panted into Brockville Station, and had barely stopped when the mail-bags were hustled out, taken across the ferry, and put on the special furnished by the New York Central people at Morristown, the whole operation taking just twenty-five minutes. At 9.45 the American train started; she rushed the 123 1-2 miles to Utica in 153 minutes, including eight minutes' stops; from Utica to Hoffman's Ferry, 68 1-2 miles, she sped at more than a mile a minute, in just one minute over the hour. In ninety minutes she had covered the ninety-five miles from Utica to Albany; from Poughkeepsie to Cold Springs, twenty-one miles, in twenty minutes; from Croton to Younkers, nineteen miles, in sixteen minutes. At 4.43 a.m. she thundered into the Grand Central Depot at New York.

They had seventeen minutes to transfer the mail bags to the steamer, but the Canadian Pacific authorities and Superintendent Jackson had seen the Inman Line people and made them promise to hold the steamer until the last possible moment. As quick as lightning Assistant-superintendent Bradley, who had accompanied the special from Brockville, dumped the bags into the truck, jumped in himself, shouted to the driver, and the horses raced at a straining gallop through the streets in the twilight of early dawn. They reached the dock a few minutes after five and caught the steamer.

The British postal authorities were less sympathetic, or less enterprising, and matters were somewhat bungled at the finish. Only the mail matter for Ireland was landed at Queenstown, the remainder being carried on to Liverpool. There the mail for the North was distributed, the remainder, consisting of 204 sacks, being forwarded to London by special train. The P. O. Department made no special effort to expedite the delivery of the bags in the transportation of which the Transatlantic authorities had made such extraordinary speed, and it was 11.8 a. m. on September 9 before the China mail was finally handed in at St. Martin's-le-Grand, in just 21 days 11 hours and 54 minutes—actual time—after leaving Yokohama.

The Canadian Pacific had shown what their railways could do if the necessity should arise; six years later the Empress of Japan proved that their steamships could be depended on to correct an unavoidable delay on land. The usual time of the Empress steamers between Yokohama and Vancouver is fourteen days. This particular ship was advertised to leave Vancouver on June 21, 1897, at 1.30 p.m., but, on account of a cloud-burst on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, which did considerable damage to the railway and caused serious interruption to traffic, she did not start till June 26 at 10 o'clock. She arrived at Yokohama on July 7 at 1.35 p.m., and at Hong Kong five minutes after noon on July 14; that is to say, she left Vancouver 4 days 20 hours and 30 minutes late, and practically made up the lost time before reaching her first stopping-place.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LATE SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

FUNERAL AT EDINBURGH.

SCOTTISH SYMPATHY.

A QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Sir Hector Macdonald was quietly buried at Edinburgh this morning at six o'clock. The body was conveyed straight to the cemetery from the train.

A determined attempt was made to convene a great Scottish gathering at Sir Hector Macdonald's funeral, but the rapidity of the arrangement prevented the attempt maturing.

One hundred and thirty representatives of Scottish Societies and Clans were present at the grave. The service was extremely simple.

Major Rasch, M. P. for Chelmsford, has given notice of a question asking Mr. Brodrick why publicity was given to Sir West Ridgeway's statement in the Ceylon Legislative Council on the 24th instant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, the 29th instant, states :—

Sir Hector Macdonald's remains left King's cross to-night, accompanied by the deceased's brother, widow, and son.

The burial takes place to-morrow at Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh.

General indignation is expressed at the treatment of the body in the Anglican Church, in Paris, where it was stowed in a lumber room.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS MESSAGES.

TESTING THE MARCONI SYSTEM.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The "Times" to-day publishes two New York news telegrams of about 150 words sent altogether by Marconigraph.

The Marconigrams to the "Times" initiate an experiment in which Signor Marconi, the "Times," and the Post Office participated for the purpose of testing the commercial and practical value of the system.

OCCUPATION OF SOKOTO.

AMIR IN FLIGHT.

The British occupied Sokoto on the 18th instant, after a feeble resistance. The Amir and Prime Minister fled. Sir F. Lugard reached Sokoto on the 19th instant.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

TURKISH TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

DELIMITATION PROCEEDING.

The Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Lords said that the Government has been informed that Turkish troops have been withdrawn from the tribal territory in the Aden hinterland and that the work of delimitation is proceeding.

THE ALL BRITISH CABLE.

JOINING OF CEYLON AND THE COCOS ISLAND.

In the House of Commons Lord George Hamilton said that he is communicating with the Treasury on the expediency of a telegraphic connection between Ceylon and the Cocos Islands.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES IN INDIA.

NO EARLY REDUCTION.

In the House of Commons Lord George Hamilton said that he cannot hold out hopes at present of reducing the Customs duties in India.

The Indian Government has remitted taxation as far as is thought prudent.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO LISBON.

His Majesty the King went to Portsmouth from London this afternoon.

Owing to rough weather he remains at Portsmouth on board the Royal Yacht to-night.

He sails for Lisbon to-morrow.

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has gone to Copenhagen.

THE MADRAS-MARINA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 31.

At a general meeting of the Municipal Commissioner of Madras held yesterday the following resolution was passed :—The Commissioner beg to protest against the proposed route of the Marina loop extension of the South Indian Railway as being liable to ruin the excellent sea face of the city.

LORD AND LADY AMPTHILL.

Her Excellency Lady Ampthill left Madras last night for Ootacamund accompanied by the honorable Constance Russell and Captain R. D. A. Fife, A.D.C. His Excellency the Governor will return from Panban on Thursday.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

A DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

It is officially announced that their Majesties will visit Ireland in July or August.

EXPERIMENTS WITH QUICK-FIRING GUNS.

STATEMENT BY MR. BRODRICK.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Brodrick said that experiments were proceeding with a variety of quick-firing guns for Field Service, and he believed that it would shortly be possible to begin the construction of quick-firing guns superior to anything that we have at present. The importance of an identical calibre for heavy guns in India was fully recognised. As guns are replaced every effort is made to assimilate them.

THE LANCE IN MODERN WARFARE.

WHY IT IS ABOLISHED.

DISADVANTAGES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Stanley, in reply to speeches referring to the abolition of the lance, read a letter from Sir Ian Hamilton dwelling upon the disadvantages of the lance during the Boer War, and saying that while that weapon might be useful in India where it might be necessary to encounter swordsmen, in modern warfare the use of the lance was a great disadvantage, for it was only possible to bring less than half a lancer regiment into the firing line. Moreover, lances revealed the position of troops. Lord Stanley added that the abolition of the lance was supported by Lord Roberts who was above all qualified to know the requirements of the Indian Service.

GOVERNEMNT AND THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THEQUESTION OF TRANSFERENCE.

Replying to a deputation representing the Bombay and Baroda Railway on the subject of the terms by which the Government may acquire the company's property, Lord George Hamilton said that the Government would interpret all such contracts in a broad and equitable spirit, and with no desire to drive an unfair bargain or in anywise to depreciate the value of the Guaranteed Railway which they might acquire.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN GREECE.

MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS.

The Grek Minister of War has resigned.

DEATH OF A FRENCH ADMIRAL.

Admiral Courrejolles, the French Commander in the Far East at the time of the Boxer rising, is dead.

THE TIBETAN FRONTIER.

EXPIANATION OF A RUMOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

The "Englishman" denies the rumour that the Government contemplated a military demonstration of some kind on the Tibetan frontier. The report appears to have originated in the fact that Mr. Claude White, the Political Officer at Sikkim, wishing to improve the Teesta Valley trade route and being unable to obtain local labour asked for military assistance. Accordingly the 32nd Pioneers and a company of Madras Sappers were sent up and are now working at Rungpo, 40 miles from Siliguri.

PROPOSED SANITARY INSTITUTE AT CALCUTTA.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining trained sanitary surveyors and inspectors, Dr. Nield Cook, the Health Officer of Calcutta, is attempting to induce the local Government to start an Institute for a six months' course of instruction in sanitation for young licentiates in medicine and surgery who at present get no really sound instruction in hygiene.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF IRRIGATION.

HIS VISIT TO POONA.

POONA, MARCH 31.

Mr. Sydney Preston, Inspector-General of Irrigation, paid a flying visit to Poona to study the methods of irrigation adopted in these parts. He returned to Poona from Lake Whiting at Dehatgar. This lake is one of the largest in India, being only surpassed in extent by the great Periza Lake in the Madras Presidency. It irrigates by means of the Nerah Canal tract nearly 100 miles long. Mr. Preston, accompanied by Mr. Visvesvaraya, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, was shown the working of the sluices at Lake Whiting and other works connected with that great irrigation project. Mr. Preston, acknowledges that his experience of irrigation was gained mostly in Upper India where the storage system of irrigation is not well-known. Irrigation in the North is well accomplished by means of rivers, and only two storage systems are in existence there—the one lake Cagay near Simla and the other the Betwa Canal in Central India. There is just now a great boom in irrigational projects all over India. There would be considerable developments in all that concerned irrigations. Mr. Preston leaves Poona shortly for Bombay to consult with Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust for the new docks scheme.

THE MYSORE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 31.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Benson, I.M.S., Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, who has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Burma, leaves here on May 20 to take up the new appointment, embarking at Madras on the following day. He will be absent from Mysore service about eight months. He relieves Colonel Dobson who comes to Bangalore off furlough as Principal Medical Officer, Bangalore and Southern Districts. In the Mysore service Colone Benson will be succeeded by Col. Smyth at present in charge of the Victoria General Hospital, Bangalore, the latter appointment probably going to Captain Carr White, Durbar-Surgeon, Jodhpore. Colonel Benson proceeds on short leave to Mormugoa before vacating.

APPEAL AGAINST A CIVIL DECREE.

CHARGE AGAINST A BARRISTER.

The British Resident in Mysore has appointed June 26th and following days to hear the appeal preferred by Mr. H. Lubeck of the local bar in connection with the decree of the District Judge ordering him to refund Rs. 30,000 to the estate of the late Mr. Basappa Chetty, which amount the Court found he had taken therefrom as fees for professional services. The case is briefly that as Basappa Chetty died intestate in 1899 two persons applied for letters of administration, the value of the estate being computed at many lakhs, and three others opposed the application. All five persons subsequently agreed to divide the estate equally, and letters were granted to the original applicants, but they afterwards disagreed, and the result was that one of the five parties sued Mr. Lubeck for assisting two of the others in collecting debts due to the estate, and not giving him his one-fifth share ; hence the decree against Mr. Lubeck who had an agreement from those two whom he served to give him a four-anna share in the estate for services rendered. This was characterised as unprofessional by the Judge, who reported Mr. Lubeck's conduct to the British Resident as the local high court to be dealt with under the Legal Practitioners' Act. The Hon'ble Colonel Sir Donald Robertson decided it was unprofessional conduct, and warned Mr. Lubeck. The District Judge's decree, however, was passed in Mr. Lubeck's absence in England qualifying as a barrister at Lincolns Inn, but he has now returned, and after the present appeal against the civil decree is heard the Resident has signified that he will hear Mr. Lubeck on regular charges under the Legal Practitioners' Act. Mr. Lubeck has retained Mr. Eardley Norton and the Advocate-General of Madras, and the case is not without sensation.

TURNING WAGHRIS OUT OF A VILLAGE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard, at the High Court, on Thursday, an appeal in the case of Imperator against Ramsangi Narsangi and three others. The accused were convicted by Mr. H. D. Rendall, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in December last, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and were sentenced, Nos. 1 and 2 to rigorous imprisonment for three years each, and Nos. 3 and 4 for eighteen months each, Mr. Branson, with Mr. G. S. Rao, appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Rendall said that the four accused had been committed on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and the facts of the case for the prosecution were these : The village tank of Palwada, a village belonging to the Ucalla Darbar in Sanand taluka, broke about three months ago, and was repaired by the village people, amongst whom were four Waghris. They went to work for two days, 4th and 5th September. On the second day other persons were given grain. Seeing this the Waghris wished for equal treatment, and went to the chawra to ask for grain next morning. At the chawra were accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and they told the Waghris that they would get nothing. The Waghris remonstrated to no purpose and left. A few hours later on the 6th September, these accused came to call these Waghris to work on the tank, and the refused to come, as they got no grain, whereupon they were told that they must leave the village by the evening. In the evening when it was still light, the four accused came together to the Waghris' houses and asked why they had not already left. The Waghris pointed out that it was monsoon season, and asked for time. Then the accused entered certain of the Waghris' houses, and were resisted to a certain extent by the Waghris. The result was that an attack and beating of the Waghris began, in which one of them, Chhabla, received several injuries. Seeing him attacked, his niece, Asudi, interposed herself between him and his assailants, and in attempting to shield Chhabla received four blows, three on the head and one on the left side. She fell down and soon after died. It was alleged that accused Nos. 1 and 2 struck these blows, and Nos. 3 and 4 were charged with the same offence as being abettors, who were present at the commission of the offence. It was further alleged that No. 1 was the shekdar of Palwada and other villages, and as such exercised general supervision over them on the Durbar's behalf. The accused ascribed the false charge to enmity. The first three said they were responsible for and took part in the arrest of these Waghris for theft of a buffalo some two years ago, and No. 4 stated that he had complained of these Waghris damaging his crops. They denied that grain was given to workers on the Palwada tank. Mr. Rendall found on the evidence that all the accused conspired to turn the Waghris out of their houses; that in so doing Nos. 1 and 2 caused Asudi's death by beating her with sticks. As regarded the story of the Waghris as a whole, Mr. Rendall could not doubt that they were truthful witnesses, who were telling a genuine story. Their demeanour was satisfactory, and their manner straightforward. It was more than obvious that they were throughout at a natural disadvantage, being uneducated and uncivilised persons. It was so incompatible with probability, Mr. Rendall said, that such a story should be invented by these miserable persons against durbari and village officials. That Asudi was dead was certain, and the medical evidence showed that she must have died by violence. It could not be supposed that the Waghris would kill their young niece in order to enable them to trump up a false charge; and their explanation of Asudi's death was, beyond doubt, the true and genuine history of the whole matter. The Sessions Judge convicted the four accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the whole case, confirmed the convictions and sentences as far as Nos. 1 and 2 were concerned, and altered the conviction to one under Section 323 of the Penal Code as far as Nos. 3 and 4 were concerned, and reduced the sentence on each to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, the Hon. Mr. B. Rosch presiding. There were present : Brigadier General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. L. Harvey the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

COLABA RECLAMATION.

The Trustees entered into an agreement with Messrs. Tejn Kaya and Company for reclaiming a portion of the foreshore at Colaba from the Wodehouse Bridge to the Panday Sanitarium.

LEASE OF PLOTS.

For the plot No. 7 on the Marine Lines Estate leases were executed with Mr. James MacDonald and others. A similar lease was executed with Bai Bachubai J. Panday for the plot No. 7 on the Wodehouse Road Estate.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

The Board recorded a letter from the Millowners Association intimating that Mr. Sassoon J. David had been re-elected as Trustee. A memorandum from the Municipal Secretary intimated that Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Sir, B. K. Bhatawadekar, and Dr. A. G. Viegas had been re-elected as Trustees from to-day. Another memorandum from the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding a copy of the notification re-appointing Mr. G. A. Anderson, and appointing Mr. P. W. Cuffe and Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit to be members of the Board of Trustees, with effect from to-day, was also recorded.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE CLERGY DISCIPLINE BILL.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

London, March 14.—The Church Discipline Bill which was introduced by Mr. D. MacIver, Conservative member for the Kirkdale District of Liverpool and the object of which is to provide a simplified procedure by which due observance of the law of the established church might be secured, passed its second reading in the House of Commons last night by 190 votes to 139. The measure proposes, among other matters to strengthen the existing machinery on the question, and to deprive contumacious offenders of their benefices instead of punishing them by imprisonment. It also provides for the abolition of the Bishop's veto. The measure was not treated as a Government question.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Balfour), in expressing a personal view on the Bill, blamed the extremists on both sides for the action they had taken in the matter. He said that the bishops had striven to repress illegalities, but they had not fully realised the depth and the bitterness of the laity's feeling towards Romanising practices. A spirit of laxity had been allowed to grow up, which it was now impossible to suppress by any violent stroke. Personal influence had effected a great improvement, but in no instance had the right of veto been exercised by the present bishops. The abolition of that right would not serve to bring about a remedy. He would not consent to a transfer of the laity's rights. The "common informer" was illegal, and must be suppressed, but not by alienating a great body which, in his opinion, was absolutely loyal to the church. He laid great emphasis upon the declaration by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and said that he blamed the great, historic, Moderate High Church party for not having assisted the laity in the past. He would have supported the second reading had Mr. MacIver's followers agreed to send the measure and Mr. C. A. Cripps's bill to a select committee. He urged that spiritual authority alone could keep the church within proper lines.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that the veto would produce different results in different dioceses. On hearing this Mr. Cripps interjected, "My bill would provide a collective veto."

The Prime Minister, most of the members of the Ministry, ten Nationalists, and Messrs. S. C. Buxton and J. Burns voted with the minority. The majority included 50 Radicals and 60 Unionists. Many Unionists and the bulk of the Nationalists abstained from voting.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

BULGARIAN MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS.

London, March 14—The London "Standard" states that General Paprikoff, the Bulgarian Minister for War, has resigned his position in consequence of his having allowed, on various occasions army rifles and ammunition to be stolen and distributed among the Macedonian committees. His resignation is due to his having expressed the wish to buy more munitions of war. Henceforth the Cabinet will be composed of Ministeralists or Zankoffists.

THE KING'S COURT.

London, March 14.—At the first King's Court, which was held yesterday, there were 1,000 guests.

LORD PENRHYN AND HIS WORKMEN.

SEQUEL TO THE DISPUTE.

DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

Lord Penrhyn, the owner of the Slate quarries in Bangor, South Wales, where a strike has been in existence for several years, has obtained a verdict for £500 damages in an action which he took against Mr. Parry, formerly Secretary of the Quarrymen's Union, Bethesda (South Wales) for alleging that he had "bribed traitors who had returned to work." The jury, in giving their verdict, stated that, if Lord Penrhyn and the man paid more consideration one another, a happier result would be achieved. During the hearing of the action the men submitted the scheme of settlement which Lord Penrhyn had rejected.

THE VENEZUELA REVOLUTION.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

The blockade of the Orinoco, Guanta, and Carupano districts, which was re-established recently by the Venezuelan Government owing to the activity of the insurgents, has been suspended, President Castro claiming that the revolution had become circumscribed. A force of 1,500 insurgents, under their leader, Sierra, have been severely defeated near Coro.

TERRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

London, March 14.—A demented farmer named Krauss has murdered his wife and six children with a sledge hammer at Bolfontein (?) Missouri. Having committed this deed, the madman then took his own life.

AMNESTY IN NATAL.

London March 14.—The Special Treason Court at Natal has been dissolved, and Governor (Sir H. E. M'Callum) has issued a proclamation stating that the King's pardon has been granted to all untried persons who have been charged with treason and other offences during the war, and to all inhabitants of the colony for acts committed during the war, including acts in Zululand, which has been annexed to the Northern Territory of Natal.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

AWARDS TO EXPLORERS.

The Royal Geographical Society have received the approval of the King to the selections they have made for the presentation of medals and awards to explorers. The awards are as follows :—"Explorations in the Caucasus and Himalayas."—Douglas William Freshfield, M. A.—Royal medal. "Polar Exploration."—Captain Sverdrup—Royal medal ; Mr. Isaackson (Captain Sverdrups companion)—the Murchison prize European Explorations (work in Thibet)—Dr. Sven Hedin—the Victoria medal. African Explorations.—Major J. A. Burdon (explorations in Northern Nigeria)—the Peek award.

IRISH EDUCATION.

The Irish Roman Catholic Bishops and the Irish Press are dissatisfied with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Roman Catholic Education in Ireland. They assert that the Roman Catholics are entitled to a university.

The Trinity College Board emphatically refuses to entertain the proposal that the proposed Roman Catholic College shall be incorporated with the Dublin University, but is willing to take every step to provide safeguards for the Catholic faith in the existing colleges.

A PRIEST KILLED BY A TIGER

A correspondent of "The Indian Field" gives the following graphic account of the fate of the unfortunate padre who was killed by a tiger in Bettiah :—

A shocking and ghastly occurrence took place on the 17th March in the north of the district, not far from Bettiah. There are several stories and reports flying about ; but the following appears to be the correct version of the affair : The Roman Catholic priest stationed near Bettiah was suddenly called out to attend to a dying Christian native ; he at once proceeded to start for the village, attended by some coolies ; half way there he got tired, and told his coolies to walk on slowly, while he rested by the roadside ; after they had gone some way they looked back, and were surprised and horrified to see an immense tiger spring out from some crops, grasp the padre by the back of his neck, in his powerful jaws, and rapidly carry him off in the direction of Nepaul. A search party the next day found the unfortunate priest's mangled remains, which were taken into Bettiah and buried. It is quite a new thing for a tiger to come into the district, though leopards are to be found along the Nepaul border, and it has surprised the district as much as Calcutta would be if a man-eating tiger suddenly appeared on the maidan, and carried off one of those smart-looking European constables standing about near the Eden Gardens in the evening. The tiger is undoubtedly a confirmed man-eater, as it is reported that several natives have been carried off and eaten by him. A shooting party has been organized, and it is to be hoped that they may be successful in revenging the death of the unfortunate priest.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

THE Concert given last night by the Bombay Philharmonic Society was a very enjoyable one. The programme was well thought out, being neither too long, nor too ambitious, while the selections given by individual members were easily within their very undoubted powers. The overture, the ever welcome "Rosamunde" of Schubert, was well rendered by the Oxfordshires' Orchestra. The performers took the light and tender parts delicately and chimed in with firmness and force when the music demanded strength. Wagner's "O du mein holder Abendstern!" is a musical gem to which Mr. G. A. Sullivan's fine voice did justice. This song, though difficult and somewhat of a tax on a singer's skill was rendered last night in a manner that brought vigorous applause, to which Mr. Sullivan responded by bowing. Mrs. Collie and Miss Crum were to have divided the honors of Bach's No. 2 Concerto, but owing to indisposition Mr. Collie had to disappoint, and Miss Crum played very brilliantly and successfully a piece of Handel's. It went with a sympathetic swing that showed familiarity with the fine phrasing of the composer. The ever new and ever fresh "Si tu m'aimais" by Danza was sung with entire ease and pleasing effect by Madame Duran. In spite of an imperative encore that accomplished musician did not sing again. The piece de resistance of the evening was "Hiawatha's Wedding-Feast" in which the solo was taken by Captain Kendall, R. A. The chorus and orchestra were ninety strong, but in spite of that the tenors want strengthening, being somewhat overbalanced by the bass and alto voices, while the mezzo-soprani are also in a minority in regard to the soprani. Making allowance for this uneven distribution of power the chorus did its work well, and responded with more alacrity than usual to the conductor's baton. Taylor-Coleridge's work is well worthy the attention of serious amateurs. It does not impose too great a strain on compass or staying power, and is popular enough to attract a sympathetic audience. Captain Kendall possesses a fine voice distinguished by much sweetness and expression but a heavy cold taxed his best efforts last night. It was late when the strains of God Save the King wound up the concert, but the house enjoyed the music, and the Philharmonic body may take much credit for their spirited rendering of "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast."

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

MR. J. CRUMMY'S RETIREMENT.

MR. JAMES CRUMMY, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, handed over the charge of his office yesterday evening to Mr. R. P. Lambert, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, and retires on a well earned pension to-day. Mr. Crummy has rendered services to the Government in various capacities for a period extending over forty-four years. Having joined the Bombay Police Force on the 22rd February Mr. Crummy has put in thirty-seven years' service in that department. The public of Bombay, by whom he has been held in high esteem, will miss in him an honest and energetic Police officer. Mr. Crummy came out in India in November, 1847, with his father, who was then in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company and landed at Calcutta. He was then a lad of nearly six years of age, but has never left India since. After travelling up to Peshawar in country carts, stopping at Cawnpore, Umballa, and Lahore, he came to Lucknow in 1854, and entered the Martiniere College. He left the college in 1858 at Benares, to which place the school had been removed owing to the Mutiny. He was present during the siege of the Residency at Lucknow from the 30th June till it was relieved by Sir Colin Campbell on the 17th November, 1857. After the disastrous battle of Chinhut, the siege commenced and nearly all the native servants ran away. The Martiniere boys had to find fatigue parties daily to attend the sick and wounded, and in that capacity young Crummy had the honour of attending that great and gallant General Sir Henry Lawrence the night before he died. Mr. Crummy received his Medal and Clasp for the defence of Lucknow, and had the honour of being invited, as a Mutiny Veteran, to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi by the Government of India in December last. Early in 1859 Mr. Crummy joined the Bengal Subordinate Medical Department and passed as an assistant apothecary ; but, finding the prospects of promotion in that department very poor, he resigned in 1836, and immediately afterwards joined the Bombay City Police. Here his capabilities as a policeman attracted the attention of the then Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Alfred Elgington, who within seven years promoted Mr. Crummy to the post of a Superintendent in the Force. Mr. Crummy performed his duties unostentatiously and to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. He has acted several times as Deputy Commissioner of Police, his services in that capacity amounting to nearly four years. He was Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police during the "Hindu-Mahomedan Riots in 1893 and again during the Plague Riots in 1898. During the Mahomedan-Parsee Riots in 1874 he was Acting Superintendent of Police, and was struck on the head with a heavy piece of firewood, and had it not been for the protection afforded by his helmet he would have been severely injured. He was also present during several minor riots in the town and made a Justice of the Peace in 1884. During the whole period of his service in the Police Force, he has had in all fifteen months' leave, never more than three months at a time. He has never had sick leave or furlough and is still able to do a hard day's work. His police work during the last nine years has been confined to office duties, and the supervision of the Public Conveyance Department. To him the credit is due for the introduction of rubber-tyred carriages now seen in the streets of Bombay. Mr. Crummy is known amongst the natives as the "Padri Sahib," and has had many letters addressed to him as the "Rev. James Crummy, Superintendent of Police." The Magistrates have commended him from the Bench for the fair and honest manner in which he has placed his cases before them. Mr. Crummy always believed in giving the biggest rogue in the town fair play. Mr. Crummy leaves Bombay for London in a fortnight's time, carrying with him the good wishes of the public of Bombay, amongst whom he is very popular.

MR. EDWARD TERRY is meeting with great success in South Africa. He has been playing in Johannesburg to record business, the first five nights of his season there drawing the large receipts of £1,095, which would probably have been exceeded if a telegram, sent through from Cape Town to announce his arrival by special train so as to open a night earlier than advertised, had been delivered. As it was, although he only arrived in the afternoon, and there was no time for proper advertisement, a large house assembled to give Mr. Terry, his company, and "Sweet Lavender" a very hearty reception at the Empire Theatre.

A NEW edition of "Hobson-Jobson" is brought out by John Murray, Albemarle Street, edited by William Crooke, B.A., who leaves the monumental work of Colonel Henry Yule and Dr. A. C. Burnell in its original and interesting form, adding, of his own wise research, information not accessible to them. The valuable additions thus made are marked by square brackets. The vocabulary has not been extended, which in the hands of so able an editor as William Crooke, is a tribute to its exhaustive nature, the new articles being simply amplifications of me[illegible] references that have been deemed to enh[illegible]st of this unique and amusing volum[illegible] is well got up, fine type, and good pr[illegible]e reader nothing to desire. The price, [illegible] shillings, is very moderate.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

ANGLING AND CRICKET ITEMS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Association Cup ties on Saturday afternoon left Bury, Derby County, Aston Villa, and Milwall to take part in the semi-finals. The draw that is to be made to-night will be therefore one in which interest will be spread pretty widely over the country Whoever are drawn against Aston Villa will be the "favourites" in the next stage of the competition, and the vanquishers of Everton will probably share the second position in popular fancy with Derby County. Lancashire's only representative, one feels, after watching the game with Notts County, has not a superlative chance of making another step forward. The victory over Notts County was deserved "on play," as a much-used colloquialism expresses it, but it was gained by that always fortuitous circumstance the penalising of the other side. There is not much that is worth telling about the Bury match except the story of the penalty goal. Bury, in the first half, had to play against a stiff wind, and they made no very promising headway. The right wing was scarcely an effective one, and Sagar got into a collision which, although it did not send him from the field was bad enough to shake him altogether off form for the rest of the game. The winning goal was scored ten minutes after the change over. Bury had begun at once to show what a difference the wind made to their play, and they pressed home attacks which the Notts backs seemed unable to resist except by futile and rather risky "steepling" of the ball above their heads. One shot went in from the left wing from Plant's foot with such sureness of aim that many lips were shaped ready to shout "goal." Pennington met the ball with both hands and turned it back. Another shot from the other side was scooped away by the goalkeeper with a swing of his right arm which sent the ball round the goal post. And then came the attack which gave Bury their advantage. There was a finely exciting scramble right in front of the Notts goal, and in the middle of it the arm of a black and white jerseyed player (not the goalkeeper) shot upward and fouled the ball. A great yell of "Penalty" went up from the crowd, and nobody waited to hear the referee's whistle. But he did whistle, and the players moved back to the penalty line, the ball was placed for a kick, and the Notts goalkeeper came forward a few yards and stooped expectantly in front of the kicker, Lindsay kicked and the goalkeeper sprang towards the ball. But his effort was vain. The ball passed his outstretched arm, hit the crossbar, bounced to the ground, and rose again to the roof of the goal. There was no doubt about the goal being scored, and the Bury people who had held breath for a moment gave long and lusty cheering. Bury won the match at this moment but they ought to have scored at least one goal afterwards.

A full complement of matches was played in the Second Division. The six leading teams here are, respectively, Manchester City, Small Heath, Woolwich Arsenal, Bristol City, Chesterfield, and Preston North End. Three of these clubs won their matches on Saturday, while Woolwich Arsenal made a pointless draw in their engagement at Blackpool, Chesterfield fell to Burslem Port Vale, and Preston were defeated by Barnsley. Manchester City paid a visit to the ground of the Burton United team, and won with consummate ease. There is little doubt that they will next season return to their old place in the First Division. Bristol City's success was over Leicester Fosse, while Glossop was the team that was defeated by Small Heath. Southampton, Reading, Portsmouth, and the Bristol Rovers hold respectively the four first places in the Southern League. Of these teams Portsmouth was not engaged on Saturday, while Southampton gained an easy victory over Wellingborough, and Reading over Northampton. The Bristol Rovers were defeated by the Queen's Park Rangers.

Under Rugby rules a trial match between England and the Rest of England, played at Leeds on Saturday, resulted in a victory for England by five tries to two. It was not a good match, and as a trial game was probably of little value to the Selection Committee in their choice of the fifteen to play Scotland. Although the victory went to the England team there was little to choose between the sides. The forwards of the Rest were perhaps rather better than their opponents, and this was counterbalanced by the superiority of the England backs. Take it all round it was, as we have said, not a good match. Other Rugby matches were won by the London Scottish against Blackheath, Marlborough Nomads against the Harlequins, Lennox against Richmond, Swansea against Bristol, and Oxford University against Kensington, Newport against Devonport Albion, and Leicester against Gloucester.

Unsettled weather, blustering winds and heavy rains notwithstanding, hounds have been showing to advantage, and have treated their followers to not a few good runs. "Grief" has been somewhat prevalent ; in fact, whatever may have been the cause an unusually large number of bad accidents have occurred in the hunting field this season. About the middle of this month the young foxes begin to make their appearance, and consequently it is incumbent on masters of hounds and huntsmen to exercise due discretion. Vixens should be spared and dog foxes ought not to be killed in district where the supply is at all scanty. For if the father of a vulpine family be killed towards the end of the season the mother fox finds the task of satisfying the appetites of her offspring by no means easy. In such circumstances she is apt to develop a tendency to rob the hen roosts and poultry yards, while the youthful foxes, being on rather short commons at a critical period of their existence, may contract mange, and in any case are not likely to be hardy and stout of constitution when fully grown. This is one reason, among others, why hunting ought not to be continued until too late a date. It is possible for healthy lads and young men to enjoy a good deal of amusement by running with, or rather after, a pack of hounds. Beagles are of course the most suitable for the purpose, but packs of beagles are not very numerous, and in their absence foxhounds may serve the turn. Needless to say, no one would attempt to follow hounds on foot unless he were really keen and anxious to see as much of the sport as possible ; and, recognising this, the members of the hunt will extend to him all courtesy and consideration, provided always he conducts himself with discretion and does not commit the heinous offence of "heading the fox." The meets of the neighbouring packs are usually advertised in the local papers, and in order to arrive on the scene of operations as fresh as possible, the runner should avail himself of the railway if there be one that passes near the meet. Brains as well as legs must be employed, or not much of the fun is likely to be witnessed. Knowledge of the country is an immense assistance to success, and, in the absence of practical personal experience, may be partly obtained by careful study of a large-scale map. It is rather exceptional than otherwise for hunted foxes to run straight. More often than not they twist about, not infrequently ringing back to the starting-point, and this is where the runner has his opportunity. When hounds go off at score and those of the field who "mean having it" negotiate the first fence, the runner must expect to be left behind. But let him not on that account be discouraged. The line of the fox should tell him for what point it is making, and his operations will be facilitated if he carry in his pocket a rough sketch-map of the coverts around the hunting-place. He should never neglect to ascend any rising ground near the line of the hunt, in order to obtain a view of what is passing, and now and then, when luck favours him, he may enjoy the exciting experience of seeing a beaten fox rolled over in the open. Following hounds on foot brings a lad into the finest possible condition, and provided it be not overdone, is an interesting form of cross-country running. A good jumper should have no difficulty in clearing a proportion of the fences, and on a "pottering" day, when foxs run sport and mounted people grumble, the runner will enjoy himself.

While the Thames trout-fishing season does not begin until April 1, numerous other rivers have

already opened for the sport, although it must be confessed that there has been little reward up to the present for those anglers who have ventured out. The Rother (Sussex), Derwent (Derbyshire), and a few other streams opened as early as February 1 for trout-fishing, and with the arrival of March the close season ended on many of the Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Yorkshire rivers, while the spotted fish could also be pursued in Scotch waters. A more stormy time for trout-fishing could not have been experienced; there has been little fly out, and the streams have often been even too muddy for operations with what bottom fishers are pleased to call the "red fly" and "gardenia lobella." In a general sense the trout angler does not however begin business in earnest until April, and even then, before to-day, he has had to face a fall of snow on "the First," or a stiff nor-easter. An attempt is to be made this season to improve the stock of trout in the Lower Thames. Meetings of interested anglers have already taken place at Chertsey and Staines, and the movement deserves the cordial support of all anglers who fish the river. Judicious re-stocking with trout old enough to look after themselves, and with fish which would rise to the fly, is contemplated, and there are many reaches between Hampton Court and Staines where new blood could be introduced with advantage. The Thames, it may be stated, is furnished with beautiful gravel shallows, quiet glides and pools, and streamy weir runs, is freer from pollution than most rivers and there is a good supply of natural food for the fish. Indifferent sport has been met with by anglers for roach, pike, perch and club, and the season bids fair to have far from a satisfactory wind up. Saturday next is the last day up the Thames and in many rivers for taking course fish. The inclement weather is greatly interferring with salmon angling, many rivers in Scotland and Ireland being in flood. A salmon of 30lb had been caught in Loch Tay,

At the annual dinner of the Scarborough Cricket Club, held on Monday, Lord Hawke, in responding to the toast of "The Yorkshire County CricketClub and Eleven," declined to say anything definite upon the wider wicket question, but he expressed the opinion that there was no need for a longer cricket day or for the tea interval to be done away with. Let a team work together, and go into thefield with the intention to try throughout the whole of the day. That had been the secret of the success of the Yorkshire eleven. Referring to Tunnicliffe's benefit match at Bradford next August, Lord Hawke said that cricketers would be pleased to hear that the Yorkshire County Committee would in future guarantee that the professional whose excellent cricket had earned him a benefit match should received at least £1,000 as the result of the gate, and exclusive of subscriptions. In proposing the toast of "The Scarborough Cricket Club," the Hon. F. S. Jackson, referring to the proposed alteration in the size of the wickets, said that if any change was made he hoped a fair trial would be given before it was put on the statute book. The man in the street like big innings better than deadly bowling, and anything which would lead to a quicker rate of scoring would improve cricket considerably. He might be wrong in favouring a wider wicket, but he had with him many of the leading cricketers of the day. J. T. Tyldesley, the Lancashire cricketer, has well got over his recent operation, and hopes soon to leave Manchester for the seaside so as to be fit and well for the opening match of the season. Gloucestershire are endeavouring to improve their cricket team for next season, and every opportunity is to be afforded young players who will for the future be under the control of J. Cranston in his time one of the best left-handed batsmen in England. Robert Abel who recently consulted Sir George Critchett about his eyesight, has received the assurance that with proper care the Surrey player will be quite well enough to take up his fold place in the elaven. Meanwhile Abel continues to enjoy good health at Ventnor,

It is to be regretted that the golfer no longer shows his ancient addiction to the game as it is played in foursomes. Foursomes, to be sure, still are played, but they are played less frequently, and no longer do we often hear it said, as we often used to hear it, that the foursome in which a medium player in alliance with a stronger formed the combination on each side is the most pleasant form in which it is possible to play the game. No doubt it generally was the medium player himself that gave voice to this opinion, and less often the stronger for the alliance with strength gave the weaker man the impression that he was himself doing a full share of the big work of the combination, whereas the stronger had no such pleasant illusions thrust upon him by the weaker man's partnership. One question that may be asked is, Are there any longer any medium players? To be sure, they still exist, but in decreasing numbers, like the population of France. As the generations come on that have learnt golf in boyhood, so the generation that learnt golf in its middle age is passing away; and as a rule the medium golfer, the man who used to be described as "a steady partner in a foursome," was one who had begun golf only after his muscles had grown stiff and did not accommodate themselves kindly to the slashing methods of the S. Andrews swing. Moreover, the present generation has happened on the haskell and the rest of the india-rubber-cored balls, and the result has been to hoist many who were at best tembling on the verge of mediocrity to a more exalted state. That decrease in the number of "steady partners in a foursome, short but sure drivers, and good short-game players is not the only or the chief reason of the diminished popularity of the foursome. The explantion of that waning popularity is more probably to be seen in the share that golf, this royal and ancient game, has in the methods of an age that is democratic and modern. It goes, and it wants to go faster than it did. It wants to get more hitting done in a certain time. It often has to be played in the limits imposed by the arrival of the train from town and the departure of the trin that shall take the golfer home again. And where this is the case it is only likely that the golfer will wish to get as much golf-playing, that is to say as many strokes, in to the time as is possible; and in a single he can get twice as many in the time as in a foursome. Much of the royal and ancient leisure has passed out of the game by reason of this skurry; and having formed his habits of singles-playing in this manner, the golfer does not readily depart from them, even when he has the leisure for a whole day's or a whole week's or month's play at his disposal. That is some account of the rationale of the business. By way of some compensation for the foursome, the four-ball match has a certain vogue and the three-ball match is very frequent.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following is the list of the passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per the Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator to-day from the Victoria Dock Berth No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Berth No 7 at 10 a. m sharp. Deck passengers should be at the new disinfection station with all their baggage and kit at 6-30 a.m, sharp:—

Miss Abbott
Col and Mrs E Blunt
Capt and Mrs G T Birdwood
Major and Mrs N Batiscombe (from Aden)
Miss Bettridge
Mrs Aurelia Bernstein
Revd A and Mrs Brasche and 4 children
Mr F Baumann
Revd W B Mrs and Miss Boggs and child
Mr J N Coodjee
Miss Cooke
Major Customs
Revd F Elias
Miss B Finch
Mr F Gill
Miss H dgson
Mr Hardt
Capt and Mrs F de B Hancock
Mr Vonder Horst
Isolver
Revd and Mrs N P Hansen, 2 children and infant
Miss A L Lee
Revd Lazarus
Mrs R Levy
Mr and Mrs Leon Mackertich
Mr J H Marlborough
Mr Macdonald
Miss Murphy
Miss Poole
Mr Patronas
Dr Paira Mall
Rev G Peter and child
Miss Rait
Mr J Rosenfeld
Revd and Mrs C H Reynolds
Mrs K O Ryves
Mrs Vaid, two children and nurse
Mrs M Waldt
Miss Wrigley
Mrs Wallach and infant
Mr, Mrs Walker and child
Miss Woodward

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemist and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

THE ADMIRALTY SCHEME.

The Earl of Aberdeen, on March 10, presided at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute held at the Hotel Metropole where, a paper was read by Mr. Matheson, senator of the Australian Commonwealth on "Australia and Naval Defence." Among those present were Lord Carrington, Lord Brassey, Lord Lamington, Lord Vaux of Harrowden, Sir Horace Tozer, Sir Frederick Young, Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, Sir Kenneth Matheson, Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Admiral A. S. Mann, and Vice-Admiral C. Fitzgerald. There was a large general attendance, which included ladies.

Mr. Senator Matheson, having been introduced by the chairman, said his paper must not be taken as in any sense a lecture on defence, but rather as a statement of the various considerations that led a number of the inhabitants of Australia to hold the views they did on that important question. The Admiralty and some Imperialists claimed that the British fleet controlled by the British Admiralty, and cruising in every sea, provided the only form of naval defence on which Australia should depend, or to which she should contribute. Australia, while fully admitting the benefit she would derive in time of war from the offensive operations of the British fleet in foreign waters, maintained that the British fleet could not safely be treated or considered as her sole line of defence; that local naval defence was no more a thing of the past for her than it was for England, Cochin China, or the United States; that for efficient defence of floating trade a squadron of cruisers operating in local waters is essential; that admitting the inadvisability of placing any restriction on the movements of the British fleet, or squadron, an Australian-owned squadron for local defence was the only alternative. Having discussed the questions of the area to be defended, the nature of attacks to be provided against, and other points, Mr. Senator Matheson quoted the views of Captain Mahan as defining the part which Australia should take in the scheme of imperial defence. That was to provide for the security of the "base." It was for Great Britain to provide the superstructure—to make provision for offensive action on the high seas. By thoroughly providing for the security of the base, Australia would comply with all reasonable existing obligations to assist in imperial defence, filling a separate and subordinate position, while the British Navy would provide for the complementary but equally separate necessity for offence. The Admiralty scheme was impossible, because it abandoned all thought of local protection to floating trade. A local fleet was as essential to absolute security of the base as forts or land forces. The question of subsidising a British fleet of offence might well be considered hereafter, when the defences of the base had been amply provided for, and when some equitable proposal had been formulated by the British Government for an imperial control of imperial politics.

Some discussion followed.

Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, lately Commander-in-Chief on the Australia Station, said the question was whether Australia was to go on contributing to the Imperial Fleet in Australian waters, or have a fleet of her own, and he thought the lecturer would like to see some of the Australian people trained up to service on board a man-of-war. In his (the Admiral's) opinion, if second-class cruisers were substituted for the third-class cruisers in Australian waters, the interests of the empire would be best preserved by having one homogenous fleet out there, under one flag and one admiral. He hoped to see an Australian Navy, but not yet. If there was any bickering about the contribution, he thought it would be better to drop it altogether. (Cheers.)

Lord Carrington did not think that the Australians would ever consent to the Admiralty scheme. They felt that if they contributed to a section of the Imperial Navy, that Navy should protect their shores and commerce, but that this section should not, without their consent, be sent all over the world.

The Hon. H. Copeland, agent-general for New South Wales, said the British fleet from the point of view of trade was simply a large insurance company, and if the Australians were willing to pay for the protection of their commerce, it was their bounden duty to pay something for its safe transit over the ocean. If the mother country has to rule the waves her Colonies ought to help her to do so. (Cheers.)

Admiral Fremantle did not object to Australia, to a great extent, providing for its own defence; but if the Australians thought to defend their own harbours and do all that was necessary for the defence of the bases, providing their cruisers, and leaving to the British fleet the task of commanding the seas and protecting the trade in going backwards and forwards, he was afraid the local defence might prove to be very incomplete.

Lord Lamington agreed that Australia should protect its own shores and its traffic in the immediate neighbourhood, but beyond that they must look to the seagoing fleet.

The meeting was also addressed by Sir Horace Tozer, Vice-Admiral Fitzgerald, Lord Brassey, Col. R. H. Vetch, Mr. J. C. Wason, M. P., and others.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st April.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so as early as possible.

2. It is notified for information that the "Marksmen's Challenge Cup" and the "Presidency Medal" Matches will be fired for on the G I P Railway Volunteers Range at Ghat-Cooper at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 2nd instant.

Members competing for these will wear Uniform.

Members may fire with the Lee-Metford or M H Rifle.

The following Marksmen are eligible to compete:—

Major F W English	Vol J Konwen
Corpl E Sharp	Lce Corpl C B Fido
Cr Sergt E W Thomas	Lce Corpl H O Roberts
Lce Sergt W Walmsley	Vol F Menezes
Lce Sergt A H Underdown	Cr Sergt A A Irvine
Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon	Sergt R Coutts
Cr Sergt W Boylette	Corpl H Fitzpatrick
Vol T Eason	Vol A E Game
Major D J Sharp, V D	Vol L J Burns
Corpl F T Gidney	Sergt Instr Musky J Duggan
Cr Sergt H M C Harris	Cyclist F W H Laythorpe
Sergt R S Lynn	Vol F Peters
Corpl H Nicholls	Corpl G F Lund
Corpl G Clarke	Vol R Gregory
Vol J Davies	Lce Corpl J Petterson
Vol J F Major	Cr Sergt R F Smith
Qr-Mr Sergt J E Keese	Corpl A D'Silva
Corpl H Nettscher	Vol F Hurst
Cyclist M Connell	Corpl E Vogel
Lce Sergt W Sutherland	Lce Corpl R Wenning
Vol G S Baldry	Vol E Vongeyer
Vol S F Netto	Vol F Fearn
Lce Corpl A T Pitcher	Gr Room
Sergt R Fido	Sergt H Cassells
Sergt P R Soundy	Vol J L Pacheco
Lce Corpl W T Sell	Vol F S Peacock
Cadet H Mallandaine	Sergt Bugler W F Tyler
Vol J W Greskey	Vol W Samways
Vol D'Monte	Vol H Gillespie
Cr Sergt P J Boylette	Sergt S Simpson
Vol R Turner	Cyclist C Fitzgerald
Vol G Lushington	Cr Sergt E W Fern
Lce Corpl H Williams	Corpl H J Halse
Vol H Hudson	Vol J Beale
Cyclist H S Miller	Vol J Lobes
Cyclist C M Ward	Vol B Lobes
Vol A Delby	Corpl A Baker
Sergt J R Miller	Vol J Lushington
Sergt M Veevers	Cyclist E W Stanley
Sergt R E Osborne	Lieut R Waterfield
Vol C Drake	Vol J A Long
Cyclist R W Davies	

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st April.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters on Thursday at 2-45 p.m. The date of the examination will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st April.

Members are requested to return without delay to Head-quarters their Arms, Saddlery and accoutrements,

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CALEDONIEN.

The following passengers will sail to-day, 11 a.m. per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Caledonien from the P. Dock C shed direct. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 10 30 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfection shed, at 8 30 a m with all their vaggage.

FOR COLOMBO.

Mr Pestonjee Khan	Dhanjishaw	Miss K Overton
Mr F Schmid		Mr and Mrs Godfrey
Mr P H Lacow		Mr J L Godfrey
Mrs Winthrop		Two Misses Godfrey and 3 boys
Mr T Dewet		Mr Chamney
Mr and Mrs Hutchinson		

FOR SINGAPORE—Mr M P Kaka.
FOR HAIPHONG.
Mr Foulin — Mr Kran
Mr Agostini
FOR SAIGON—Mr Chazean
FOR SHANGHAI.
Mr Paul Girard — Miss Klozner
Mr M Silkiss
FOR YOKOHAMA—Lt-Col Deane.

THE ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The annual general meeting of the Islam Gymkhana was held on Monday under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, when the following gentlemen were also present:—Khanbahadur Mohomad Hussain Hakim, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. Hoosain B Tyabji, Faiz B. Tyabjee, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Abdeali M. Ksjiji, and others. Last year there were on the list 1 patron, 24 life members, 98 ordinary members, and 44 non-resident members, total 167. During the year 14 members joined the Gymkhana, 19 members resigned, and the names of three were removed from the list on account of non-payment of their subscriptions. During the year they paid off their debt of Rs 1,600 due to the debenture holders. Fourteen volumes of cricket field were presented from Mr. Lukmani. The total receipt during the year was Rs. 2,618-14-3, and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,233-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 385-5-3.

Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, the honorary secretary, read the report, which on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji was adopted. Then the following office-bearers were elected for the current year:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, president; the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and Mr. Mahomed Hussain Hakim, vice-presidents; Mr. Abdeali M. H. Kajiji and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, joint honorary secretaries; Mr. Karimbhoy Ebrahim, honorary treasurer; Mr. Esmail Ebrahim Karani, honorary auditor; Messrs. Abdul Hussein A Pirbhoy, F. B. Tyabji, Ibrahim Ahmad, R. M. Somji, Shafts C. Tyebji, Abdool Kadir A. Tyeb, Goolam Hussain Mursj, Rahimtoola Khairaz, Mirza Hussain Khan, Nooruddin E. Nooruddin, Abdool Husain Gullaliyh and Haji Sulaiman A. Wahid managing committee. The Billiard Handicap prize of Rs. 40 from the Gymkhana and a golden locket from Mr. Nooruddin Ebrahim were awarded to Mr. Goolam Hussain M. Molubhoy.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

At a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at the High Court, yesterday, the hon. Mr. Justice Batty heard two cases, both of which were conducted "in camera." The following delegates assisted his lordship in the trial:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Messrs. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, K. R. Cama, Darab Rustomjee Sanjana, Dinshaw Muncherjee Panthaki, and Cursetjee Nasarwanjee Wadia. The first case was that of Cursetbai, daughter of Nowrojee Rustomjee, who sued her husband, Naserwanjee Hormusjee for nullity of marriage on the ground of respondent's insanity, Mr. Jamasp Pherozs Dastoor, solicitor, appeared for the petitioner. The decree in the case was reserved. In the second case, Sorabjee Cowasjee sued his wife Dinbai for a divorce on the ground of misconduct with the co-respondent, Cowasjee Shapurjee Patel, since deceased. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai appeared for the petitioner. This case was also heard in camera before the same delegates. The suit was dismissed.

THE FAMINE.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and presentweeks in each Province throughout India is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Pryvinces,			
Central Province s	19016	1f604	2f62
Total British Provinces....	19016	10604	29620

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces,				
Central Provinces.....	30534	11407	41941	....
Total British Provinces	30534	11407	41941	....

THE PROSECUTION OF MR. WHITAKER-WRIGHT.

Mr. Justice Buckley, on March 10, in the Chancery Division, gave judgment on an application made to him for an order of the Court to prosecute Mr. Whitaker-Wright in connection with alleged fraudulent representations in the balance-sheet of the London and Globe Finance Corporation. The learned judge reviewed all the facts, and said the conclusion at which he had arrived was that a prima facie case of fraud had been shown, and he directed the Official Receiver to institute and conduct against Mr. Whitaker-Wright a criminal prosecution for such offences under Section 83 and 84 of the Larceny Act, 1861, and Section 66 of the Companies Act, 1862, or any of those sections as he might be advised. He further ordered that the costs and expenses of the prosecution be paid out of the assets of the company, in so far as they might be wanted for the purpose. He understood that £1,250 or a larger sum, would be contributed from the subscriptions already privately raised, and he directed that that sum should be paid into Court.

Within two hours after the delivery of the judgment Mr. Justice Buckley, Mr. H. G. Abrahams (Messrs. Michael Abrahams Sons and Co.,) acting for the Official Receiver laid an information at the Guildhall Justice Room against Mr. Whitaker-Wright, charging him under Section 84 of the Larceny Act with unlawfully issuing a false balance sheet in connection with the London and Globe Finance Corporation with intent to defraud. Mr. Alderman Smallman, having gone through the information issued a summons at about 6o'clock on Tuesday evening (March 10.) An officer of the Court was sent forthwith to Haslemere for the purpose of serving it, and was informed by Mrs. Wright that Mr. Whitaker-Wright was away for the benefit of his health. Next morning Mr. Abrahams, having reason to believe that Wright had left the country, applied for a warrant for his apprehension, which was granted, and handed over to Detective-Inspector Willis, of the City Police, for execution. The applications were made in private, no official communication being made to the Press. The summons against Mr. Wright was made returnable for March 19. At a meeting of the prosecution committee held on the 11th, at which there were present Mr. John Flower, Mr. Arnold White, Mr. R. C. Power, and Mr. P. C. Simmons (of Messrs. Simmons and Simmons) the particulars relating to the issue of the warrant were reported. It is understood that Mr. Horace Avery, K. C., and Mr. Guy Stephenson instructed by Messrs Michael Abrahams, Sons and Co., will appear to prosecute on the 19th. The £1,250, which was raised privately for the prosecution was, in accordance with Mr. Justice Buckley's orders, paid into Court on March 10 to go towards the expenses of the proceedings.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command

Poona, 26th March.

The Lieut-Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bo Lancers—Major F W G Wadeson 2nd in Command 5th Bo Cavy attached to 4th Bo Cavy is transferred in the same capacity vice Major Peyton deceased dated 15th March 1903.

4th Bo Cavy—Major M E Carthew-Yorstoun 2nd in Command on return from leave to be offig Commandant vice Major Wadeson transferred to 7th Bo Lancers dated 23rd March 1903.

7th Bo Pioneers—Capt R E E Krickenbeek Double Coy Officer 19th Bo Infy to Command Depot dated 25th Dec 1902.

29th Bo Infy—Lieut H E Rudkin Double Coy Officer and offig Double Coy Commander to be Quarter Master dated 15th Aug 1902.

Lieut W O Grant 27th Baluch La Infy to be Instructor to the Signalling Classes assembling at the Central Signalling School Poona on 9th March and 16th Aug 1903.

On return of Col E Glennie from furlough Col E Blunt R E is posted to the Office of the Chief Engineer Bombay Command Military Works.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned Officer on arrival from South Africa is posted as follows:—Capt A R O'Flaherty to Mhow Dist.

Royal Artillery—The following appointment and postings have been ordered:—Lieut-Col F R Thackeray R G A from No 71 Coy (Heavy Battery) R G A on promotion to Comdg R G A Karachi

Lieut C J Tanner from No 1 Depot R G A Dover to No 45 Company R G A.

Lieut R J C Merricke from Unposted South Africa to E Battery R H A.

Lieut C L S Upton from No 53 Coy R G A to No 2 Coy Ceylon Mauritius Batln.

THE RE-GILDING OF THE SHWE DAGON PAGODA.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

Picturesquely heterogeneous and brimful of animation was the scene presented the other morning up at the Shwe Dagon Pagoda by the uninterrupted stream of Buddhist worshippers, other Asiatic classes and Europeans who flocked up its steep and treacherous steps and perambulated its broad platform, gazing skywards at its lofty summit wrapped in meshes of latticework, to witness the thrilling undertaking of conveying a consignment of gold leaf from the north side to almost its top. A fierce sun's rays danced on the gilded symmetrical proportions of this sacred Bhuddist monument and almost blinded one's vision when curiosity carried the eye skywards, where a weird spectacle held the crowds below almost spellbound by the hazardous nature of the undertaking. Twelve years ago a parallel of the day's interesting, albeit risky proceedings was afforded. A striking incident in the day's ceremony was the intense excitement created among the crowds below by the car breaking away from the rope that held it in its descent to "terra firma." Four stout ropes, two on each side, and running parallel, spanned a sloping aerial space of some 300 feet. They were made fast to a cluster of stout wooden piles near the north entrance and formed practically the travelling rails for the car, which was surmounted by a golden "payathat" that was slanting out of the perpendicular, and was leaning over at such an angle as to suggest the uplifted trunk of an elephant. A fifth rope was attached to the car and was worked by means of a pulley. To draw the car to the summit with its precious freight of gold leaf and let down again was a self-imposed duty upon Bhuddist monks and nuns, novices and laymen who took hold of the rope in tug-of-war fashion and light-heartedly discharged the sacred task. During the intervals "hwes" and amusements dear to the Burmese, and specially conceived to propitiate he Hmawbi Nat, were in full swing for the entertainment of all and sundry, and were witnessed by gallaries evincing the liveliest interest in the proceedings. Scattered around could be seen the more sincere and religiously inspired Bhuddists, who after depositing offerings of flowers and candles before the numerous "gaudamas" disposed around the base in "bazaungs" knelt in prayer and supplication. Suddenly there was a tumult of voices heard and wild hurrying and scurrying about witnessed, indicating something unusual in the proceedings. Every face was turned skyward to the spot where the car was seen last suspended, and from the gathering speed of its descent the crowds immediatetly realised that the restraining rope had parted. The European police officers on special duty very promptly rushed up and with commendable forethought made the surging crowds unconscious of the danger in which they stood stand well back from the ropes. In the mean time the car was descending with terrific velocity. As it neared "terra firma" its actual size proportionately increased. The ropes swayed and gradually tightened, and the paralysed crowd expected to see the car topple over very minute. Luckily it did not, or a tragic fate would have befallen the solitary, terrified Burman-occupant inside who had risked the descent. In less time than it takes to chronicle, the car was by its gathered impetus hurled with great force on to the ground and dashed up against the piles under a cloud of dust. It swept down past the masses with the giddy whirl of an express train. The crowd instinctively rushed to the spot of impact and crowded round the fragile car. Great was their surprise to see Jack Burman who had had such a sensational experience step out uninjured though the expression on his weather-beaten countenance indicated the rude shock his feelings had received. The rope was readjusted and the car slowly drawn up again, but minus its occupant, who vowed to the bystanders in spasmodic utterances that the accident to the car was due to the "Gnat" being still licensed and unpropitiated over the saying of the tigar last Monday. The excitement gradually abated and normal conditions then prevail—"Rangoon Times."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 21st March:—Societe Anonyme La Lampe Hollub represented by their manager M. Jean Marie Michel Montousse, 29 Rue de Mogador, Paris, France for improvements relating to incandescent electric lamps. Julius Ribbert, manufacturer and comsellor of commerce, of Haus Hunenpforte at Holthausen Kreis Hagen, province of Westphalia, Prussia for improvements in the manufacture of fabrics coloured with indigo. Peter Cooper Hewitt, scientist, of 11, Lexington Avenue, New York United States for method of and apparatus for transforming electrical energy. Philip Hien, inventor, of 910, Warren Avenue, Chicago, Illinois United States for improvements in combined spring and frictional resistance devices. Frederic Edmund Bowman, chemist, of 34, Spinning Field, Deansgate, Manchester, England, for improvements in gas producing plant. James Wilson, engineer, of Ferrier Works, North street, and John Stenhouse Kemp Welch, engineer, of Bell Lane Iron Works both of Wandsworth Surrey England for improvement in apparatus for preventing smoke in furnaces. Lewis Peter Ford, gentleman, 32, Victoria street Westminster, London for improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone bricks. William Durham Sargeant, manufacturer No. 170, Broadway New York, for method of making brake shoes. Arthur Burden Campbell Rogers M., Inst. C. E., of Agra, United Provinces, British India for improvements in non-conducting composition. Sreemant Balwant Rao Bhayya Saheb Sciendia member of the Board of Revenue Gwalior State, Central India for improvements in Rienishaus and the like. Raymond Lon crete Pile Company, contractors, 135, Adams street Chicago, Cook Count illinious improvements in or relating in piles or foundation elements and for method of constructing same. George Harry Hayes engineer of 61 Guildford street London improvements in pneumatic drills and like machines. Balfour Faser McTear, engineer, of Brook Cottage, Rainhill in the Lancaster, England and Henry Cecil William Gibsen managing dirc to of 20 Bucklerbury, London E. C improvements in and connected with piercing and forging machinery for the manufacture of tube or tublar articles. Percy Hulburid engineer of 150, Leadenhall street London for improvements in or connected with lubricators. Lalit Mohun Dutta, merchant and commission agent Thakur Das Palit sLane, Calcutta, an Improved panicot boat. William Jones, an assistant in the Bowreah Mills, Fort Gloster, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta and residing at Bowreah, Gloster An improved positive driving arrangement to be used in connection with the ring spinning frame, a machine generally employed in cotton mills for the production of cotton thread or yarn.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MARCH 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect Via Turkey. Perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.
Private Telegrams for offices in the interior or nicaragna and Costa Rica may again be accepted but at senders risk, Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship,

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st March 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	... p m	...	..
Teheran	31	12	39 p m	2	21
Suez	31	2	45 p m	0	19

The occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 31st March 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	38	0	1
" Karachi	0	31	0	2
" Madras..	0	21	0	8

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CRICKET AS A MORAL FORCE.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Mr. Cecil Headlam wrote from Allahabad an article entitled "Cricket as a Moral Force" which was published in the "Daily Express," and from which we extract the following:—

But there are few more interesting movements in modern India than that which has resulted in giving an 11 composed of the past and present Members of the Mahommedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh a claim to be considered the best 11 in India. Though they were morally beaten by our team of Oxford University Authentics, who since their first week's cricket have been uniformly successful on their Indian tour, the Mahommedans can point with pride to the record of having beaten Patiala's team in its day of great strength, and of having lowered the colours of the Parsees as well. One of their side—Ahsan-ul-Hak—has been seen on English cricket grounds, and in Ali Hasan they possess a bowler whom many good judges have declared to be one of the best bowlers in the world. It is only 27 years ago that the college was started; but it had the germ of its being in the days of the Mutiny. Its founder—the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, K. C. S. I., a descendant of the old Imperial family of Delhi—was a scholar, but a scholar who combined with liberal views extraordinary foresight and practical wisdom. Staunch in his loyalty to the British cause, he showed great personal bravery in saving the lives of several British Officers in those dark days. He seems to have arrived at the conclusion then that the inculcation of European ideals and the lessons of modern science were the only method of saving his Mussulman coreligionists from political inanition.

A GREAT REFORMER.

He started an institution for the translation of leading European scientific works. He came to England, and studied the educational methods of our Universities; and, returning to India, proceeded to collect subscriptions with a view to founding a Mussulman college a taligarh, which should be a centre of enlightenment and progress. The usual fate of a reformer awaited him. An outcery was raised that he would destroy religion and undo Mahommedanism. He was declared a heretic at Mecca, and a price put upon his head. But he disregarded such opposition just as he disregarded the opposition of those who scoffed at the scale on which he began to lay out his college, with its "huge quads," like in size to those of Trinity or Christ Church.

The college, which began in 1875 with 66 students and an annual income of £500, has now over 600 students, and an income of nearly £3,000 a year. And the buildings, which were regarded as extravagant, are not sufficient to contain all the would-be scholars.

WIDELY REPRESENTATIVE.

They come from all quarters of the globe and from every centre of Islam; from all parts of India, that land of many countries, and from beyond the borders of India from Baluchistan, for instance, and Burma, from Hunza, Somaliland, Arabia, and Uganda. Sir Syed's ideal was to form his college with something of the tone and esprit de corps of an English public school. The man whom he chose and persuaded to come out from Cambridge, the man who gave his life to the realisation of this ideal was the late principal. Mr. hes dore Beck. His work is being carried on by other Cambridge men, with Mr. Morison at their head. The encouragement of manly sports of all kinds in combination with secular and religious instruction is the peculiar note of our public school life; and this note, which some Anglicising Frenchman are endeavouring to introduce into France is being echoed herein India at Aligarh. Cricket, football and hockey are all played by the students, cricket especially with extraordinary enthusiasm and remarkable success.

THE PROGRESSIVE MUSSULMAN.

But in the path of the progressive Mussulman there are many thorns strewn. It was my good fortune, when playing cricket the other day at Aligarh, to attend a debate at the "Union" there. The question whether it was desirable for Mahommedans to adopt European customs was earnestly and hotly discussed. The adoption of European ideals, education, and games means—it does not occur to you at once, but so it is—the adoption of European dress. And that is no small thing, in its significance. It means also a domestic revolution. If the Mahommedans are to be modern, if they are to meet on equal terms with the European who are, like them, subjects of the King-Emperor, many of them perceive that they must alter their home lives and marriage customs. Their women must be educated and no longer secluded. To such a step you can hardly imagine the opposition, not only on the part of the ordinary Mahommedan man, but also on the part of the uneducated woman. Woman, wrote George Meredith, will be the last thing civilised by man.

I began to write on cricket in India, and have been led away to discuss many apparently distant topics. But cricket and purdah ladies education and Mahommedanism—do not these suggest somehow that eternal contrast and communion of East and West which is the very flavour of modern India?

SNAKES IN INDIA.

(BY COL. SIR HOWARD VINCENT, M. P.)

Twenty-two thousand people died in 1900 in India from snake bites. This is the number recorded in the statistical abstract. It is sure to be understated, for returns from that vast population of races and languages can be only approximative. For every death four persons at least were bitten. Snakes constitute, therefore, one of the inevitable disagreeables of

AND MILITARY NOTES.

ical report on the health of the Navy 901 shows that, although the personnel s by 2,580, there is a reduction under all g of "cases," invaliding, and deaths nvaliding ratio was on the Mediterranean igure being 3894, as compared with 35,65, during four years. The healthiest stations al, the South-East Coast of America and ian. There was an appreciable increase , both on the home and foreign stations, e 11,193 cases of venereal disease, and it d with regret that these figures show a ease over the average. Diseases of the system also showed a slight increase, there 7 cases with 695 invaliding and twenty- hs. The appendix to the Blue-Book con- interesting reports of medical research work n fever by Staff-Surgeon P. W. Surgeon F. J. A. Dalton. Dr. of opinion that the disease is not ns," but he attributes its prevalence eat sewage pollution of the staghant arbour," adding that the constant by this possibly polluted water is ed. Surgeon Dalton finds that this by no means confined to the Mediter- at it is most probably an air-borne a very widely-diffused organism such as Malta, where the disease is ly, that the residents in such places liable to suffer under conditions . It is interesting to learn from hat the so-called Mediterranean India, South Africa, China, Straits West Indies, and probably in many

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he of the lance in the hands of a there is considerable reason to as fully justified on the few occa- ring the late war the weapon had that any opinion adverse to it is the greatest caution. It may be Lancers in South Africa were too elpless to strike a blow, but that of the miserable condition of the now beside the mark. No one ever Lancer could show his real power fficiently mounted. . . . . In the lance is better than the sword. of the Mutiny campaigns forgotten, , particularly by the 9th Lancers, ven preferred to carry hog-spears regulation swords? How very nd how our military administration we recollect that within the last Dragoon regiments have been partly nces, and that within the last five Hussars have been turned into the 21st ar present authorities entitled and erse with a stroke of the pen the immediate predecessors? Are they that the conditions of one war brought about new developments y say that their predecessors were ? It is simple madness to say the rifle is to be the cavalryman's special strength are to be recognised at all. And the absurdity is reached when it is laid down the lance is to be retained for purposes of parade, falls into the same category as the Life Guards' But a cuirass, at any rate, looks well. A s of a man who is not daily in the it will certainly be handled awk- more likely to raise a jeer than to

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gallantry and devotion of Irish soldiers have conspicuous, and additional testimony to loyalty has recently been borne by the formation two regiments of Irish Yeomanry. The names of who have risen to fame in the profession of ous. Is not the Commander-in-Chief Erin? Her late Majesty Queen evinced her admiration of the gallantry of by creating a regiment of Irish Guards, and due to her that Irish soldiers were granted privilege of wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's For the festival, which we have no doubt all soldiers will assist in keeping, the shamrock and the ladies of the Shamrock supply the national emblem. The enabled during the last two years to sum of money from the proceeds and Sailors' Families Association. proposed, in addition to helping the ed charity, to also assist the Soldiers' and Help Society. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra interest in the movement, and order, it being her intention to again to each soldier in the Irish Guards. real works of art, can be supplied of Limerick's League at 2s, 6d, 4s, free in the United Kingdom, on dy Cleeve (honorary treasurer), 131 imerick.

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attention was directed to the dia- tive naval strength which the German sent to the Reichstag, and we gave of it at the time. The "Grenzbote," answers to inspiration from high has devoted an article to this subject. It Emperor's purpose as being on the Germans how empty is their boast gression against England, and on the other hand Englishmen how foolish is any suspicion purposes of Germany. The Grenzbote says that only oppose twelve battleships to which Great Britain possesses, only two to our fourteen, and only seventeen to our 109, will never be able to of an attacking party. It is true that Navy under the naval law is to number battleships by the year 1916, but the quite sure that our progress will go proportionately. It also refers to the demand made the construction of a British North Sea Squadron, Admiralty must be aware that so located would be regarded as a and would of necessity compel the Powers to seek protection in a coalition. "We nothing of England, neither land nor people; but to navigate freely the sea side by side with our trade and shipping to foreign safe protection of our flag." the best reproduction of the Em- which we have seen.

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that the new Russian shipbuilding received the Imperial sanction, and will be begun in the spring. They are Far East, and it is now reported that hand for three year. As we have said, understood to be for the laying down of 10,000 tons, and three first-class displacement. Two of the battleships been arranged for, but it is not likely of the programme can be proceeded little time to come.

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armoured cruiser Marseillaise has trial. Some defects were suspected, discovered that one wing of the starboard broken off. The cruiser was towed into at least, to be placed in the basin, but she the ground, and two tugs had to tow her off. such that she will be several months hand, and owing to the fact that the only dry are now occupied by the Massena Devastation, the cruiser cannot be docked until March. The Guichen also gave some during her trials, owing to heating in some machinery, and she had to return to port repairs. At Toulon the Jeanne d'Arc has tenths of her power. The weather was and the engines worked smoothly, reaching 116 without difficulty, and giving a speed of knots. The machinery is to be examined, report will be presented upon the whole

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United States Naval Appropriation Bill House of Representatives it included the three battleships, one armoured cruiser, training ships. In its passage through the programme was modified, a proposal being number of smaller battleships. As now stands it includes three battleships and two of 13,000 tons, but no cruisers.

Dewey's report on the gunnery of the Fleet was not an encouraging document. target was 50 feet by 16 feet, and the 1,600 yards. In 55 rounds the Alabama 15 hits, in 49 rounds the Kearsarge only worse, in 50 rounds the Massachusetts only Dewey lays stress upon the number of having been 48 in 152 rounds. The took six minutes to fire three shots from an and another vessel fired four rounds in The Admiral says: "The results of the prove that we have much to accomplish in fring."

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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HAIR PRODUCER & RESTORER

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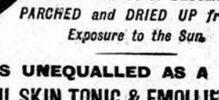

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1/-, 2/6 and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle of Druggists &c., all over the World.
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 188

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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

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MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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Our Billiard and Bagatelle Tables have, for years past, established A REPUTATION
Among lovers of a good game on
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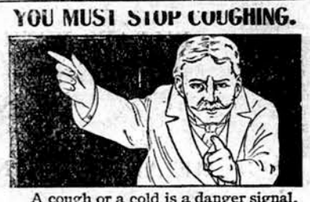
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
900, PAREL ROAD, BOMBAY.

YOU MUST STOP COUGHING.



A cough or a cold is a danger signal. It says "Look Out." It is the beginning of the path which leads to pneumonia or worse—consumption. **Little's Oriental Balm** goes right to the seat of the inflammation which it soothes and heals. The tickling in the throat ceases, the spasm weakens, the cough disappears. It cures when nothing else will. There is no experiment about it. It is a certainty.

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Chronic dyspepsia has made life a burden to me. I would eat a light meal, and then terrible pains in my stomach would torture me. Nature's Herbal Extract cured me completely. I can now sleep well, eat anything, and thoroughly enjoy life.

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Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured!" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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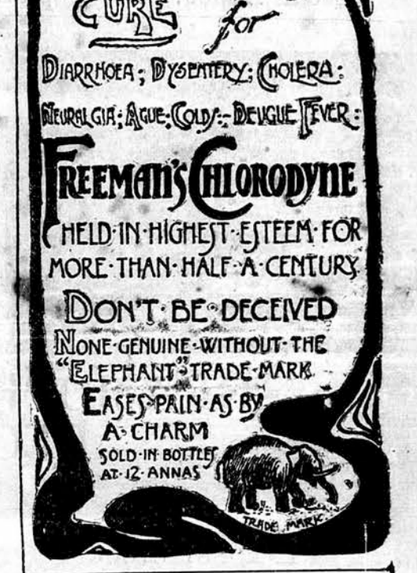
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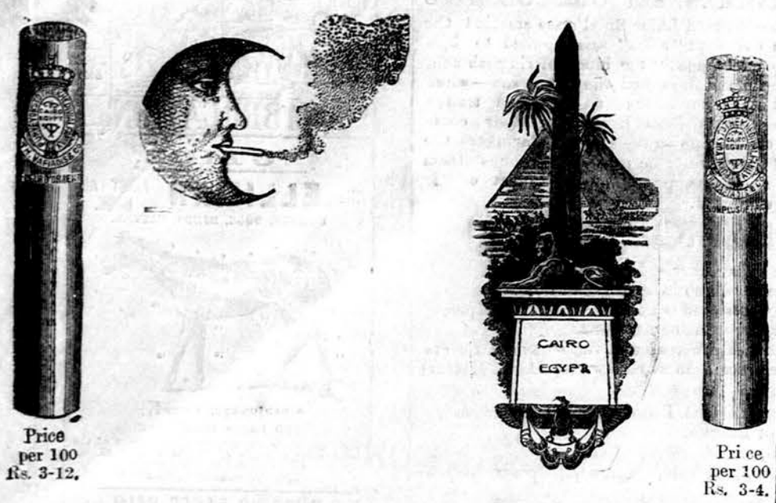

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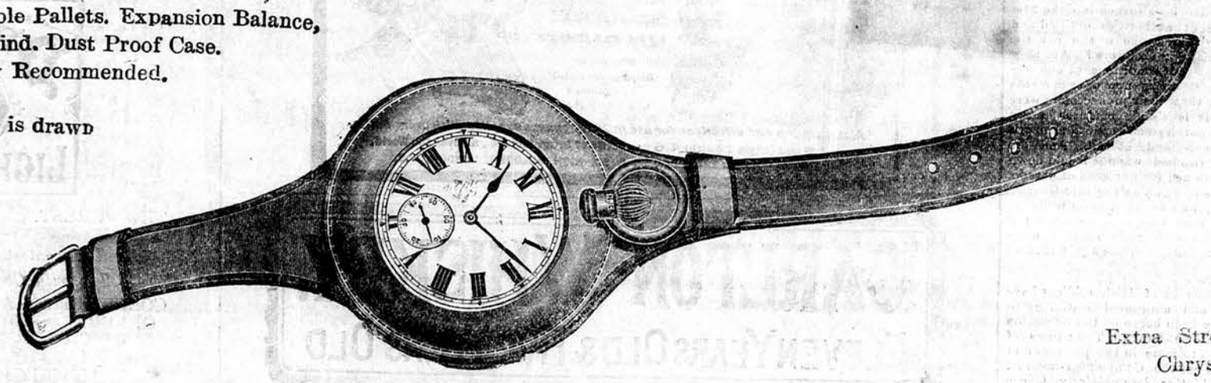

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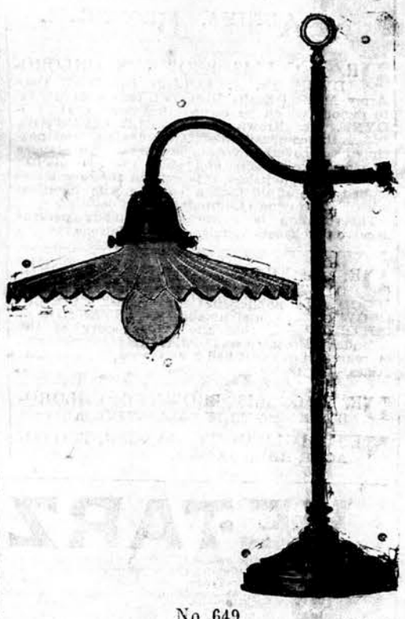

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